Bombay Gazette.

PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK—ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING—PRICE RUPEES THIRTEEN PER QUARTER.

VOL. XLVI.] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1835. [No. 2,529.

PASSAGE TO LONDON.

BY the splendid river-built Ships, both 650 tons Burthen.

"*THE CARNATIC;*"

JOHN BRODIE, Commander, and

"*THE MALABAR;*

WILLIAM TUCKER, Commander.

The Carnatic is expected here in this month, and will be despatched in all November.

The Malabar is expected here early in November, and will be despatched about the end of December.

The accommodations of these ships are very spacious and lofty, and both are quite new, now on their second voyage. Both vessels carry Surgeons. Apply to ADAM, SKINNER AND Co. where plans of the accommodations may be seen.

Dady's Buildings, 21st Oct., 1835.

FOR FREIGHT TO CHINA.

THE WILLIAM RODGER, of the Burthen of 500 tons, ROBERT CRAWFORD Commander, has more than half a cargo engaged, and will sail about the first week of November.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Dady's Buildings, 21st October, 1835.

શ્રી.ચીનનો.નોલ. જોલડીયે*

વાંદાંણા.ઉલીઅંગ.ઉજ્જર.ત્રંતગો.
૫૦૦ ટંનનું.કપતાંજ.રાજ્જરટ.ઉરાજ્જરડ.ધા
લું.આગરે.નવેમબ્બર.મચ્છીનાંનાં.પેદ્દલા.
ગઠવાડીગાંગો.શ્રી.ચીન.બાતે.ઉપડાજનારે.
ઈ.બારઉરાનુ.ઉરમુ.ઉરતાંને.વધારે.નોર
તો.ધંધાઈ.મુકુછે.ઈ.બારઉરાગો.જેનને.
નોરી.બાલ.ચડાવવો.જોઈ.તે.શ્રીશ્રીમારફા.
આડત્ર.ઈચકીનરની.ઢંબપની.તી.આદીરાગો.
નોરનો.બંદોબસ્તાઉરી.ચડાવે* —ઇદીગોઠ
વાડી.રૂવેલીગોથી.તારીખ.૨૧ મી.મસ
ટાબર.૧૮૩૫.

FOR LONDON

TOUCHING AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THE teak ship BOYNE, of 650 tons, G. RICHARDSON, Commander, will be dispatched for the above port early in November, and will call on the coast. For Freight or passage, apply to Messrs. FORBES and CO., of whom plans of the Cabins may be had. The Ship carries a Surgeon.

Bombay, 21st October, 1835.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE LADY FEVERSHAM, 450 Tons, G. WEBSTER, Commander, will be dispatched early in November, calling at Tellicherry and Cannanore, carries a Surgeon—Apply to Captain WEBSTER, on board, or at Messrs. DIROM CARTER and Co's. Office, where plans of the Cabins may be had.

Bombay, 21st Oct., 1835.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.

THE fine new Ship KIRKMAN FINLAY, 439 Tons Register, ALEXANDER RUSSELL Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers; and will sail on the 20th inst. Apply to Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., or to Capt. RUSSELL.

Bombay, 21st October, 1835.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.

THE fine A 1. Ship DAUNTLESS, Burthen per Register 432 tons, and is intended to sail early in November—for terms of freight, apply to Capt. PINDER or to

EDMOND, BIBBY AND Co.

Bombay, 21st Oct., 1835.

DESTOURNELL'S COS. CLARET.

THIS well known and much approved wine, to be had in cases of one and a half dozen each, and of one dozen each, price 20 Rs. per dozen—Cash.

A fresh arrival per Marie, now landing at 25 Rs. per dozen—Cash.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO., Forbes Street.

Bombay, 21st Oct., 1835.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, BY ORDER OF THE COMMON ASSIGNEE OF THE INSOLVENT COURT.

ON Wednesday the 25th of November proximo, at 4 P. M. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., will sell by public auction (under the sanction of the above authority), on the Premises at the Head of Duncan Road. That extensive parcel of Ground with covered sheds, out Houses, Bungalow, &c., known as the "Duncan Rope Walk" the property of HORMAJEE DHUNJEE PATELL, (a partner in the firm of THOMAS CRAWFORD and Co.) an Insolvent.

TERMS OF SALE.

1st. The Lot shall be knocked down to the highest bidder, who shall be declared to be the purchaser.

2nd. A deposit of (25) twenty five per cent shall be paid down forthwith on the Lot being knocked down, and the remainder of the purchase money on or before the 10th December following; when the Title deeds shall be executed being previously prepared at the expense of the Purchaser.

3rd. Intending purchasers are to satisfy themselves as to the extent and measurement of the above property.

4th. In failure of a due compliance with the above terms, the Lot will be resold at the risk of the first purchaser, who shall forfeit all advantages and make good all losses.

N. B. This Property being sold with the sanction of the Mortgagees, Messrs JEHANGEER and MANOCKJEE NASSERVANJEE the said parties engage to join with the COMMON ASSIGNEE in the conveyance to the purchaser.

On the same date, will be sold all the Materials and Machinery connected with the above named Establishment, in such Lots, as may appear most advantageous to the Estate of the Insolvent.

Nesbit Lane, 21st Oct., 1835.

NOTICE.—On Monday next, the 26th Instant, at 11 A. M. Messrs. FRITH BOMANJEE and Co. will submit for Sale, by Public Auction, at his residence near the 3 mile stone, Mazagon, the Household Furniture and Property of MANSFIELD FORBES, Esq., consisting of dining, breakfast, Card and Sofa Table, Chairs, Couches, a first sized Billiard Table, Lustres, handsome wall Shades with drops and pans, hanging Lamps Punkas, Glass and Queen's ware, a neat London built Barouchette, and harness, with a pair of fast Grey Horses, a Bengal built Shigram and various other articles of property, the whole of which will be set forth in Catalogues, to be published on Saturday, the 24th Instant, from which date the property will be on view.

Nesbit Lane, 21st Oct., 1835.

ON Tuesday next the 27th of October, (instead of Friday the 30th instant, as previously advertized) Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co. will Sell by public Auction, at his residence in Rampart Row, the Household Furniture and Property of CHARLES NORRIS, Esq., proceeding to Europe, comprizing, a few articles of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Glass and Queens Ware, Tables, Chairs, Couches, Ottomans, Book-cases, Cabinets, a Handsome French Clock, Hanging Lamps, with Balls and Chains, Carpets, Pictures, China Jars, Wardrobes, Skreens, Wall-shades, Bedstead, and Bedding, Bed and Dressing Room Furniture, with a great variety of useful property.

No Catalogues will be published, but the whole will be on view, on Saturday next the 24th instant, from 11 A. M.

Nesbit Lane, 21st October, 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Saturday the 31st instant, at noon, the Raffle for the Portrait of the Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphinstone will take place at the Rooms of the undersigned. It is requested that the subscribers to the same will cause their subscriptions to be paid up prior to the Raffle taking place.

FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.

Bombay, 21st Oct., 1835.

FOR SALE,—an English Gelding, color Brown, height 15 3; 7 years old, sound and quiet, a good parade Horse and works well, in double or single Harness.

A Grey Arab charger, height 14 | 2½; age 7. A very superior Horse.

Also a London built Poney Phaeton, with Harness by "Peat," and pair of Arab Ponies.

The above are the property of an officer, returning to Europe, and may be seen on application at BYRAMJEE'S Stables or to Messrs. Frith, Bomanjee and CO.

Bombay, Oct. 21st, 1835.

FOR SALE,—a Patent Square Piano Forte, by Clementi, a superior instrument: apply to FRITH, BOMANJEE and CO.

Bombay, Oct. 21st, 1835.

BILLS ON LONDON.

A FEW Bills drawn and guaranteed by the Royal Bank of Scotland, at 30 days sight, on COUTTS AND CO. of London, are for sale at the office of the undersigned, in sets of £ 150, 200, 300, and 00, at the exchange of 1 | 10½ per Bombay Rupee; and £ 500 and upwards, at the exchange of 1 | 11 per Rupee. From parties at out-stations, Remittances on the Civil or Military Pay Offices of Bombay, will be received in payment thereof.

RITCHIE, STEUART AND Co.

Bombay, 21st Oct., 1835.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs RITCHIE, STEUART AND CO the undermentioned, from *Barton and Gueslier, of Bordeaux.*

Sarsac	each	Rs.	23	per doz.
Red Hermitage	"	"	28	"
Mouton do.	"	"	18	"
St. Julian do.	"	"	13	"
Fine Old Cognac	"	"	15	"
Cognac	"	"	12	"

In case of 1 doz. each.

From *Shaw and Marwell.*

Very superior Sherry	Rs.	23	per doz	
Brown Sherry	"	15	"	
Port Wine	"	18	"	

In cases of 3 doz. each.

Good Pale Sherry	each Rs.	200	per Hhd.	
Ditto	" "	100	" Qa. cask.	
Ditto	" "	12	per doz.	In cases of 6 doz. each.
Superior Sherry	" "	130	" per Qr. cask.	
Raspberry Ratafia	" "	15	per doz.	In cases of 3 doz. pint bot. each.
Cherry Ditto	do.	do.		

Bombay, 21st October, 1835.

ON SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES and Co.. a few six dozen Chests of Hock, at Rs. 20 per dozen.

Bombay, 21st Oct., 1835.

ON SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES and Co., Sherry in Wood from the following Houses, viz.

Messrs. Rusken, Telford, and Co. ..... at Rs. 500 per butt.

Duff and Legh.... at Rs. 350 per hhd.

Bombay, October 21st, 1835.

ON SALE,—At the Godowns of Messrs FORBES & Co., a small quantity of highly flavored Laroge Claret, vintage 1827, in three dozen cases, by "LaMarie," from Bordeaux, from Messrs. W. and D. JOHNSON—Price Rs. 60 per Case.

Bombay, 21st October, 1835.

TYPES FOR SALE,—An assortment of the above, lately received from Wm. Thorowgood, London. Apply to Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND CO.

Bombay, Oct. 21st., 1835.

FOR SALE.—A light and fashionable Posting Chariot, with Patent Axles, lately brought out by a Gentleman from England, but for which he has no further occasion, having been ordered to an outstation.

PRICE RUPEES 1,000.

To be seen at Mr. COLLETT'S, Mazagon, who is instructed to allow a trial, if desired.

Bombay, Oct. 21st, 1835.

PUBLIC SERVICES OF THE BOMBAY MISSIONARY UNION, 1835.

FRIDAY 23d October Sermon, by the Rev. John Wilson, in the American Mission Chapel. Worship to commence at 7 o'clock in the evening.

Sabbath 25th October, Dispensation of the Lord's Supper in the American Mission Chapel, in the evening.

Wednesday 28th October, reports of the Missions presented, in the Scottish Mission-house, at 7 o'clock in the evening.

Thursday, 29th October. Sermon, by the Rev. Joseph Taylor, worship to commence at 7 o'clock in the evening.

The meetings for discussion &c. will be held in the Scottish Mission House.

A collection for the Library of the Union will be made after the Sermons.

Bombay, 21st October, 1835.

NOTICE,—Each Member of the Byculla Club, having a share in the ICE is to hold the same quantity as he at first subscribed for, and the amount of each share to be reduced to fifty Rupees, but the daily quantity of ICE to be taken by each subscriber to be the same as before proposed; namely, two pounds per share and each subscriber requiring ICE to send a ticket with his name, and noting the quantity of ICE he wishes to have. Share holders neglecting to draw the quantity of ICE due to them for more than seven days, are to receive only three fourths of the quantity; for more than twenty days two fourths; and for more than one month one quarter, in consequence of the great wastage.

Resident members who may not have paid for their shares by the 1st proximo, will be considered as relinquishing all right to them—absent members allowed until the 15th proximo.

Club House, 21st October, 1835.

BEER.—Hodgson, Bass, Alsopp, and Ind and Smith, ripe and of superior quality, in quantities of not less than six dozen, at SIX AND HALF Rupees per dozen, Cash. Apply to DINSHAW DADABHOY, at the Godowns of MR. GREY.

Rampart Row, 21st October, 1835.

PROSPECTUS.

TO be Published on the 1st of January (On English Paper and good Type) THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY, for 1836, Containing a Historical and Topographical Sketch of the Island of Bombay and its more immediate dependencies—(accompanied by a Map); The Army List, Divisional, Brigade and Garrison Staff, the Medical Establishment, the Civil List, the Home Establishment of the Indian Government, the Ecclesiastical Establishment of the Churches of England and Scotland in India, the Indian Naval List, a List of H. H. the Nizam's Army, a List of the European Inhabitants; of the Island of Bombay, Marryat's Code of Signals, with a variety of other matter, which has not hitherto appeared in any similar publication at this Presidency, the particulars of which, will be more fully given, as soon as a Table of Contents to the proposed Calendar is prepared. As only a limited number of copies will be struck off, Subscribers are requested to send in their names to the Gazette office, where copies *five Rupees each*, will be delivered upon Publication.

Gazette Office, 21st Oct., 1835.

FOR SALE.—Respondentia Bonds, each..... Rs. 1
Ships Articles..... „ 1
Policies of Insurance..... qrs. 2
Bills of Exchange, per set..... „ 2
Interest Bonds..... „ 2
Bills of Lading..... „ 2
Powers of Attorney, each..... „ 2

☞ All Orders for Letter Press, and Copper Plate Printing, will be punctually attended to.

Gazette Office, 21st October, 1835.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A SANATARIUM AT DOMUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The subject of establishing a Sanatarium at Domus has been frequently brought before the public—I have also reason to believe that the suggestion has not been unfavorably considered by Government, but the opposition of the petty Musulman Chief, to whom the ground belongs, has hitherto, it is said, interfered to prevent the adoption of this measure so conducive to the comfort of sick officers in Guzerat.—This cause has now ceased! Government having sequestrated this land for such period as may be required for the payment of the Nuwabs debts.

What is now, therefore, to prevent the adoption of this measure?—This last season in Guzerat is quite proof sufficient of its necessity.—I will not dwell on this subject, the sick lists speak for themselves,—and to a liberal Government a hint will suffice.

Your's Obediently,
HOPE.

GUZERAT.

THE BOMBAY EUROPEAN REGIMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I have to request of you the goodness to publish in your next Paper, this Letter and its accompaniment.

I am Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
S. ROBSON,
Capt. & Senior Officer in Charge.

POONA, 17*th Oct.* 1835.

At a meeting of the Officers of the Bombay European Regiment, present at Head Quarters, holden at Poonah on the 17th day of Oct., 1835.

The officers of the Regiment having read with surprise, and regret, a letter published in the Gazette of the 14th Instant, signed "A friend to Fair Play and an Enemy to oppression in any shape," in the first three paragraphs of which the Bombay European Regiment is particularly referred to, especially in the latter part of the 2nd paragraph, in a manner which calls for the disapproval of every officer of it in the most unqualified terms.

It is proposed that they do individually disclaim, in the most public manner, any participation in the sentiments therein contained, or in the publication of the letter.

Carried unanimously, and signed by every Officer present with the Regiment.

THE QUEEN'S—DUTY PERFORMED IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,—Your Correspondent, who styles himself, "one who wishes for fair play, and who hates oppression in any shape," might deserve credit for what he has spoken, if his love for "*fair play*," had been tempered by

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Your Correspondent says that the Queen's Royals, as a favored Regt., have been always kept at the best stations, viz. Bombay and Poonah. Let us try the separate Stations then, by their true test,—the test of the Soldier, I mean DUTY. When the Queens landed in the country, they were stationed at Colabah, where they remained nearly a year, giving nearly all the Town duties. After losing nearly 100 men, they were sent to Poonah, where they remained five years; and were then sent to Bombay again. Their second stay there amounted to *three* years, when they returned to Poona; where they have now been exactly one year and ten months. I take no account of a wing of them that went to Colapore during some disturbance there. I have said that a station must be tested by the account of duty to be done at it: and in India, as every station is almost alike to officers in this respect, our estimate must be formed from that performed by the private men. In this light, then, I am not afraid to assert that the Queen's Royals, for the time they have been in India, have done much more duty than any other Regiment under this Presidency. Bombay is the most severe and trying Station in this Quarter, and neither the 20th, the 6th, the Bombay Regt. nor the 40th at present, have been able to furnish the whole of the details of guards, for two years. For three years the Queen's Royals, not stronger, nor so strong as some of these Corps, did all the duty; the three gates, the mint, the Castle,* Gun Carriage manufactory, were never given by Sepoys, but when the Regt. was to be reviewed!! How was this done? * * * * *
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* * * * * * * * * * * * You see here, Mr. Editor, that the Queen's Royals have done duty for 3 years at a Station where no other European Corps could continue more than two years. You see also that their longest stay in one place was five years, and that they are now 1 year and 10 months in Poona. Now the Bombay Regt.† have been (reckoning from the arrival of the Queen's) nearly two years in Bombay—five in Deesa, and 3 in Poona. It is easy from this to see what Regt. in the same length of time, has done the most duty; and who has had the longest stop where *duty was to be done*—and I may add, where it was done without

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Your Correspondent pleads for his Regt. on the score of its "*long service*"—and mark, only for that! He seems * * * * * * * * * * * *
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* * * * * * * * * * * * But to fling his plea of *long service*, in the teeth of one of the oldest Corps under the crown;—of a Corps whose fame is identified with some of the brightest, and most interesting pages of British History, which, from the day in which the national arms of the injured consort of the worst of the Stewarts, were emblazoned on its banners, has descended unsullied thro' Sedgemuir, and Aughrim, and many another Field, to the present day—I repeat that the proffer of such a plea, is weak in the extreme.

* * * * * * * * * * * *
I am, &c.
* * * * * * * * R.————s.

* The Artillery found the Castle every third day.
† I do not reckon the two Battalions.

TEMPERANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—At a period like the present when the baneful effects of Intemperance are exposed to public reprobation by the writings of so many learned and pious men, perhaps the following simple remarks, by an humble individual, may not be unacceptable to a portion of your readers:

I came to this country a few years since, in the capacity of a private soldier, with a mind uncontaminated by any glowing vice, but inflated with the Quixotic expectation of acquiring (*thro' some undefined means*) an ample share of that superabundance of wealth with which my vain imagination pictured India to abound. Upon my arrival I, of course, discovered that these expectations were as fallacious as they were foolish; and this, together with other disappointments, of a different and more serious nature, induced me (young and inexperienced, with bad example teeming before me,) to have recourse to drinking for the purpose of drowning reflection, and burying my sorrows in temporary oblivion—a remedy which, I have at length discovered, instead of affording relief, entailed upon me nothing but misery, punishment, and disgrace, as long as I continued its degrading use.

While in solitary confinement about six months back (a punishment which I was awarded for drunkeness) I began seriously to reflect upon my past conduct, and, after calm and dispassionate deliberation, I was compelled to acknowledge that *I had materially injured my constitution—ruined my prospects—disgraced my friends—sacrificed my character—and deservedly suffered the most ignominious punishments,—all—all thro' drinking ardent Spirits.*"

Convinced that none but a maniac would continue a drunkard, after taking these things into consideration, I made a solemn resolution never again, upon any occasion, to drink spirituous liquor. This resolution I have since strictly adhered to; and from it I am determined never to swerve, with the assistance of the Almighty, during the period of my natural existence.

I am already in the enjoyment of many benefits arising from a life of sobriety—my health is renovated—my spirits are invigorated—my mind independent;—and I am prepared, at any movement, to answer such calls as may be made upon me in my capacity as a soldier; and not ashamed to look my officers and comrades in the face (as I heretofore have been) thro' drunkeness and misconduct.

These remarks, Sir, I have made in the sincerity of my heart;—I am no hypocrite—I, for particular reasons, am not a member of the Temperance Society; but I have thus obtruded myself upon your notice, and trespassed upon your valuable Columns, with the sanguine expectation that what I have stated, in a plain unsophisticated manner, may have some good effect upon my comrades,—the most dissipated among whom (if he speaks with candor) will not attempt to assert that he has ever derived any real enjoyment or rational pleasure from drinking! but, on the contrary, must acknowledge, (in the language of a Noble Poet, who certainly was not the best of moralists) that,

"The drainer of oblivion, even the sot,
"Has got blue devils for his morning mirrors;
"And tho' on Lethe's stream he seem to float,
"He cannot sink his tremors or his terrors;
"The ruby glass that shakes within his hand
"Leaves a sad sediment of Time's worst sand."

I am, Sir,—Your Obedient servant,
AN ARTILLERY—MAN.

AHMEDNUGGUR;
Oct. 15th, 1835.

TREATMENT TO BE OBSERVED TOWARDS SOLDIERS WHILE IN A STATE OF INTOXICATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,—A well conducted Paper, which gives to the public the remarks of the more observant and intelligent part of a community, must always be valuable; and the late Governor General declared, that the Press of India had done great benefit, in guiding and checking those invested with power; for that power is only given for the general good; and when a public paper proves the medium of conveying useful information, and points out the errors or the misapprehensions, or, it may be, the vices or virulent acts of directing or controling public authorities, it is obvious, that much public good may be effected by bringing such under discussion.

A fundamental principle of all governments is, obedience and conformity to the orders or rules of superior authority; and no subordinate is warranted in deviating from the spirit and intent of the directions or commands, (if he understands them,) which may be issued by the authority placed over him.

I have made the above remarks on the occasion of introducing to you two general orders; one by the Governor General and commander in Chief in India, and the other, by the commander in Chief at Bombay.

EXTRACT.

HEAD QUARTERS CALCUTTA.

19th March, 1835.

General Order,

"His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Commander in Chief calls upon Officers Commanding H. M's. Corps and Detachments, to prohibit their non-commissioned officers from taking any other part in the confinement of drunken offenders, than ordering an escort of privates to place them in restraint. Where the non-commissioned officer, instead of avoiding, comes prominently forward into collision with the irritated drunkard, violence is generally the consequence, and the offence of the culprit swells to so great an extent, as to demand the sentence of a General Court martial; whereas, were the non-commissioned officer to keep aloof, and direct his subordinates to perform their duty, the milder punishments awardable by a commanding officer, or a Regimental Court Martial, would generally suffice for the guilt already committed.

"All those confined for drunkenness should, if possible, be confined by themselves in the Congee House, until sober, and not in the Guard Room, where they are often teased and provoked to acts of violence and insubordination."

By order of His Excellency The Right Hon'ble the Commander in Chief.

Signed) J. Byrne,
A. A. Adjutant H. M. Forces in India.

EXTRACT.

HEAD QUARTERS POONAH.

15th May, 1835.

By the Commander in Chief.

"1. In all cases where European soldiers are confined in future for drunkenness, whether simple or habitual, the system of what is called "proving them" by putting them thro' their facings, is to be discontinued.—The officer on duty, in Barracks or Quarters, is to attend and satisfy himself that the Men charged with being drunk, are so; and on trial, that officer is invariably to appear as a witness before the Court Martial."

I have given you these orders in juxta position, that they may be seen the more distinctly, and that it may the more readily appear, whether there is not in the latter, a decided deviation from the humane intent of the former. That intent is obviously to avoid irritating the poor drunkard; and this practice, I am sorry to say, is so general among the European Troops of the British army in India, and so difficult to check, that it displayed wisdom, in the Head of the army, to endeavour to palliate the effects of this pernicious practice, by quietly disposing of the offender by the Men of a guard, instead of exciting him by the presence of the non-commissioned officer to a chance of irritation.

It is questionable, I think, how far the Bombay order corresponds in its spirit and intent with that by which it ought to have been guided, and, in presenting even a commissioned officer to a drunk man, even after he is confined, whether his presence may not produce the effects which it was the object of the superior authority to prevent; for the old adage tells us, "*that a drunk man is greater than a king*," which implies, that he has little respect for persons, particularly for those to whom he may owe a grudge; and if these observations lead to a reconsideration of the Bombay Order, I think good will be done, and an obvious deviation from the intent of superior authority will be corrected; for surely, the evidence of the file of a guard and of the non commissioned officer who may have sent them to confine the drunkard, is sufficient to satisfy any Court of Enquiry or Court Martial, without calling for the testimony of a Commissioned officer, when his presence might produce, what it is obviously the desire of the superior to avoid—"*irritation!*" while it also seems to trench on the bounds of

AUTHORITY.

BOMBAY, 19*th October*, 1835.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

DEATH.

At Singapoor on 14th August, Edmund Robert Fallon, fourth Son of the late Lieut. Col. Fallon of the Bombay Army, in the 28th year of his age.

MILITARY ARRIVALS.

ARRIVALS.

Capt. T. J. Valiant, H. M. 40th Regt., from Vingorla.
Capt. H. Macan, 17th Regt. N. I., from Surat.
Lieut. Skinner, 9th Regt., N. I.
Ensign Manger, 17th Regt. N. I., from Poonah.
Bt. Capt. Walker, 6th R. W. Regt., from Cambay.
Brigadier G. B. Brooks, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.

Ensign J. Scott, 26th Regt. N. I. to Malligaum.
Lieut. G. P. Kennett, Artillery to Belgaum.
Assistant Surgeon Bourchier, Irregular Horse, to the Deccan.
Major Cathcart, 10th Regt. N. I., to Belgaum.
Capt. LeMessurier, 14th Regt., to Belgaum.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Oct, 16th,—Portuguese Brig Saudade, L. M. de Costa Master, from Rio de Janeiro and Mozambique, 1st July.

Oct. 17th,—Ship Albion, N. McLeod, Master, from Liverpool, 5th July,

Passenger,—David Miller, Esq.

Oct. 18th,—Ship Dauntless, W. Pender, Master, from Liverpool 14th May, touched at Rio de Janeiro, 8th July.

Oct. 19th,—Ship Hero of Malown, George Grundy Master, from London 25th June, Downs 27th Do.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 16th,—Barque Emmie, E. Maurel Master, to the Mauritius.

Passengers,—19 Native convicts, 1 European, convict and 1 Parsee.

Oct. 16th,—The East India Company's Brig of War Thetis, Lieut. G. Harvey, in charge, to Surat.

Oct. 17th,—Grab Brig Two Brothers, W. Diller, Master, to Maculla.

Passengers,—Mrs. Diller, and E. C. Zouch.

Oct. 18th—Ship William Ritchie, F. Kenn Master, to London.

Oct. 18th,—His Majesty's Ship Rattlesnake, W. Hobson, Esq., Capt., to sea.

Oct. 20th,—Barque Clairmont, Thomas Stewart Master, to Red Sea.

Passengers,—2 Natives.

SHIPS LOADING.

For London,—Royal George, Parkfield and Boyne.
Do. Glasgow,—Elora.
Do. Bordeaux—Malabar.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. Co's. Ship Hastings, Receiving and Guard Vessel.
Do. Do. Floating Chapel—Aurora.
Do. Do. Schooner Cyrene.

HIGH WATER TABLE.

1835. Oct.	A. M. H.	A. M. M.	P. M. H.	P. M. M.
21st Wednesday	10	21	10	43
22nd Thursdas	11	2	11	20
23rd Friday	11	40	12	0

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE EDITOR has to apologize for the delay in attending to several letters sent to his *private* address during his absence from Bombay, and begs to acquaint the writers of them that their communications shall now receive early attention according to priority of date. Some of the letters contain suggestions which the EDITOR will gladly avail himself of.

STARGAZER received. EVERGREEN not fit for publication. A JEW'S EYE under consideration. MILES will see his suggestion has not been lost sight of.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1835.

THE arrivals since our last have been, the Portuguese Brig *Saudade*, L. M. de Costa, Master, from Rio de Jenario, 1st July: the *Albion*, N. McLeod Master, from Liverpool 5th July: the *Dauntless*, W. Pinder, Master, from Liverpool, 14th May: and the *Hero of Malown*, G. Grundy, Master, from London 25th June.

Passenger by the *Albion*,—David Miller, Esq.

By the *Albion*, London Papers up to the 2nd July have been received, but there is little to add to our last intelligence.

The debate in the House of Commons relative to the annulling of LORD HEYTESBURY's appointment as Governor General of India, presents nothing of interest. It may be summed up in the single remark that the present Government justified their conduct in dispensing with Lord Heytesbury's services, on the ground of his Lordship's being of different political principles to the Government, and that, as the Government are responsible for the conduct of the Governor General, the Whigs would not undertake to enter into any responsibility for the conduct of the nominee of the Tories. Mr. PRAED introduced the motion, and was supported by one or two of his party, including Sir Robert Peel, while Sir John C. Hobhouse (the president of the Board of Control) Mr. Cutlar Ferguson, and others opposed the motion. It was lost by a large majority. The debate is not of sufficient interest to be given.

Ministers were proceeding gradually with their measures of Corporation reform, and the Irish Church Bill. Those seem the only matters of public importance now on hand.

By the *Albion*, from Liverpool the 5th July, the Liverpool Prices Current for the week ending 3rd July have been received, from which we extract the following particulars:

"There has been a very good demand for all descriptions of *Sugar*, and the sales amount to 2000 Hhds. B. P. at very full prices. 1600 bags Bengal have also been disposed of at 62s. 6d. to 64s. 9d, and 800 Mauritius at 54s. 6d. to 57s. per cent.

The sales of *Coffee* at rather irregular prices. No sales of Foreign. 400 bags of *Pimento* brought 4½d, and 50 bags *black Pepper* 4½ per lb. 1220 bags of ordinary to good *Bengal Rice* have been disposed of at 10s. to 13s. per cwt. in bond.

Cotton. There has been a very moderate inquiry throughout the week, and the market has closed heavily, at rather lower rates for common American, at a decline of ½d per lb. for Brazil, and ½d for Surat."

The following is an extract of a Letter received from Liverpool of date 4th July.

"The transactions in Cotton have been very quiet, and prices have receded in consequence, but holders are disposed to look for a revival ere long. Surats are also lower, but move off pretty regularly. The silk sale at the India House went off very well at 5 a 7½ per 0 | 0 higher for Bengals, and the small quantity of Chinas brought forward at the same time also fetched higher prices, and are now 1s. per lb. dearer than at that period, the demand in this neighbourhood being very steady and daily increasing. The prices of tea have improved a little latterly, with a steady demand."

THE following item of information and remarks thereon, as taken from the *Calcutta Courier* of the 3d instant, will, we are sure, be of considerable interest to the mercantile community of this presidency.

"A curious statement is published in the *Gazette*, a copy of which we shall circulate with our daily edition on Monday, shewing the exact outturn of a speculation in British Piece Goods, purchased at Calcutta, and disposed of at Caubul and Bokhara, by Sayed Muheen Shah, with all the charges of carriage and duties at different places. The prime cost of the investment was Rs. 11,416-4, and the gross proceeds Rs. 18,227-6, from which, deducting the transport charges Rs. 586-8, and the duties Rs. 1260-7-9, and cost as above, there remains an apparent profit of Rs. 4964-2-3, equal to about 43 per cent. This result, we hope, will stimulate more extended traffic with those remote regions through the agents of the Affgans and other adventurous Native merchants, whose personal charges are small, and who are content with a small remuneration for the great fatigues and discomfort of a land journey of several months. At some future period enterprizing East Indians will probably look to those distant markets as affording them a field for employment, either as Traders on their own account, or in the capacity of Agents for establishments at Calcutta and Bombay. But in the present state of the roads, and while there is so little security for life and property, no pecuniary compensation, we suspect, would be a sufficient inducement to them, or to Europeans, to enter into the trade in competition with the Natives."

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We must suppose the following instructions by the Court of Directors regarding the publication of the Laws and regulations to be passed under the authority of the new Charter, have escaped the notice of the Governments of India, else why is it that those laws have not hitherto appeared, with the sanction of the Governments, in any publication in India other than the Government Gazettes? A curious question might arise on the subject of the laws already passed, on the ground of publicity not having been given to them in the manner directed? How are the public to become acquainted with the laws which they are expected to observe, if the publication of them is confined to a mere Government record? The maxim "ignorantia legis non excusat" loses its force under a Government such as that of India, as the governed have no voice, by themselves or their representatives, in the making of the Laws, and unless the public are expected to know such laws by intuition, they may, for all the means used by the Governments of this country, to the contrary, be as ignorant of the laws passed by the legislative council as they are of those of Japan. It evidently was the wish of the Court of Directors that the principal channels of communication should be resorted to for the purpose of giving every possible publicity to the laws and regulations as they were passed.

"The Court of Directors of the East India Company have promulgated the following regulations: "Copies of all laws and regulations shall be communicated to the several functionaries appointed to carry them into effect, and shall be preserved in all courts of Justice, and there be open to the inspection of all persons. All laws and regulations shall be translated into the several native languages most commonly spoken, and printed and sold at a low price. The governments of the several presidencies will make such a distribution of the copies of the laws and regulations so to be sold as may bring them most conveniently within the reach of all persons, and will notify in a public manner where such copies may be procured. The governments will likewise, on the passing of any law and regulations, publish the title of it, and an abstract of its contents, in the Gazette, *and such other newspapers as are most generally circulated.*"

In the Calcutta papers we see an account of a meeting held at Swan River for the purpose of praying the Home Government to let the Colonists have a Legislative assembly of their own. Why, it was but the other day when the whole muster of the Colony would not fill the necessary offices of this council, and now have we these children of independence met in grave council to procure freedom from their fancied bonds! What next will they pray for?

The following is the final resolution come to: "That the Committee just named be a standing Committee, until a full and free representation in the Legislative Council, and the other objects this day brought before the Meeting, be attained, and that they may have the power to fill up vacancies. That Mr. W. Tanner be requested and empowered by this Meeting to act as their Agent, and represent the interests of the Colony in England; and that the Committee see that these resolutions, also, be carried into effect."

Mr. McDermott, one of the Colonists, proposed a resolution to the effect that it was necessary for the interests of the Colony, that a Bank should be established, which was duly carried.

The letter signed AUTHORITY points out a distinction in the mode of treating Soldiers while under the influence of liquor, which may not be unworthy the attention of our Military Authorities. The Order of the Commander in Chief of India shews a consideration for the condition of the offender which is highly to be approved of, the more particularly as it is calculated to produce the greater benefit by the milder means; while the Bombay Order breathes nothing but the fierce and uncompromising spirit of military discipline, without any consideration for the frailties of human nature. The duty assigned by the latter Order to the officer on duty can be none of the most pleasant, while, at the same time, it often may be a very difficult task for him to perform it. We think the Military Authority of this Presidency would be doing at least a humane act by assimilating the order alluded to that published at Calcutta. And it might not be amiss to enquire by the way whether his order can safely be acted on while there is another in existence under the hand of the Supreme authority, which directs a different course of proceeding,—the latter order extending, as it must be understood to do, over all India, and embracing all H. M. Forces therein. The argument used by our Correspondent on this point appears to us to be a sound one.

We are sure the subject of HOPE's letter will be considered deserving of attention. DOMUS would form a sort of half way house for invalids from Guzerat and the other provinces in that direction, and as the expence for building a Sanatarium would be comparatively trifling, we hope to hear that the Government will act with their usual liberality.

We would direct the attention of our Medical readers to the resolutions adopted at Calcutta by the friends of the late DR. TWINING, and which will be found below.

It is stated in one of the Calcutta Papers that Lord Ellenborough's bill for the suppression of Agra, as a distinct presidency, is not likely to be insisted in. It would be singular if it were, when it is considered that Agra was so apportioned by the present Ministry themselves, in their late arrangements as connected with the new Charter. The public have not as yet come to learn whether the hoped for relief to the Bengal Presidency from the erection of Agra into a distinct presidency, has been realized, and it would therefore be premature to pass an opinion as to the propriety or otherwise, of the alteration talked of.

THE INDIA JOURNAL OF MEDICAL SCIENCE for this month has just reached us. The present number has some very interesting and well written communications, one of which will be found under our Calcutta head. This Journal has improved very much under the present management, and must meet with the patronage it merits. From the selections and original communications it contains, it must be a publication of the highest importance to the whole medical profession of India.

THE Archdeaconal controversy at Calcutta has been wound up by a feast,—a sort of quietus to the body for the wrongs the soul suffered. This is as it should be, for, after all, there is nothing so well calculated to inspire men with a spirit of charity and good feeling towards their fellows as a dinner with its etceteras, and even churchmen may be supposed to partake of a feeling so common to humanity. In the present case they have shewn no particular hostility to that feeling, and, but for the figure the new Archdeacon cut in his novel habiliments, the affair would have terminated as tamely as those affairs generally do. "Our most excellent Diocesian" as the Archdeacon styles him, was very quiet during the whole evening, and did not even attempt to interrupt the monotony of the meeting by his views of the Steam communication, or any other even bearing reference to the high merits of the object of his choice to the Archdeaconal chair.

A short account of this dinner will be found among our Calcutta news.

We have received Singapore papers to the 29th August, but they contain nothing of the slightest public interest.

We would beg to suggest the propriety of some better arrangements being made at the Post office for the delivery of the Europe letters. About 11 o'clock of the day upon which the *Albion*, from Liverpool, arrived, a Gentleman sent to the Post office to learn whether there were any letters for him? The answer given was, that the letters had all been given to the seapoy for delivery. About an hour thereafter another bearer was sent with directions to enquire whether any letter had come by the vessel for the Gentleman alluded to, and if so, to request them to be delivered to him, and the answer brought back was that no letters had come for the Gentleman, the seapoy having then returned after delivering all the letters. About 12 o'clock of the next day, the sepoy brought a letter to the individual in question, which had come by the *Albion!* This inconvenience might be very easily obviated by having a list of all the Europe letters received by any vessel, kept at the Post office, that, on enquiry, applicants may at once know whether letters have arrived for them or not, and if there have, that the necessary steps may be taken to trace them to the seapoy, so as to ensure their safe and speedy delivery.

A CORRESPONDENT, who has kept his name to himself, acquaints us that since the publication of the letter which appeared in the Gazette of the 14th instant, under the signature of A FRIEND TO FAIR PLAY, AND AN ENEMY TO OPPRESSION IN ANY SHAPE, a meeting of the officers of the Bombay European Regiment has taken place, and that they have, one and all, "disapproved of a portion of the contents of that letter."—and he adds that "they really might have saved themselves the trouble of seeking for the writer amongst their own body, as the individual has not the honor to belong to the "OLD TOUGHS." So much of our correspondent's communication we feel ourselves called on to publish, as it bears out the minute which appears in to-day's columns from the officers of the Corps alluded to, but the remaining portion we must decline giving a place to: it is too personal; and we would take this opportunity of again recommending to our correspondents to confine themselves to the particular grievance which it is the object of their communication to have remedied, and avoid those personal allusions which are contained in so many of the communications sent to us. While the public at large gladly acknowledge the benefit of a press in directing attention to matters requiring remedy, they would, and most justly, think that press a curse were it to be made a medium through which their private concerns were held up for public investigation.

OUR Correspondent R———s will see that a considerable portion of his letter has come within the line we have laid down, and that that portion we have accordingly struck out.

We understand that three officers of the Indian Navy arrived late last evening from England, via the Red sea, bringing an English Packet for Government up to the 4th July. We do not suppose they can be the bearers of any particular news, as English papers have been received up to the date of the dispatch.

By the *Madras Courier* of the 8th instant, we learn that the official letter announcing the appointment of Sir R. COMYN to succeed Sir RALPH PALMER as Chief Justice at Madras, has been received there. The same paper states that advice had also been received that Mr. RICHARDS is coming out as Puisne Judge to succeed Sir R. COMYN.

We observe the Calcutta *Englishman* is endeavoring to enlist the public sympathy in favor of the now crest fallen SHUMSOODEEN. Giving our Contemporary all credit for sincerity in the appeal he makes, we can hardly allow ourselves to suppose that there is a single person in India who is in any way acquainted with the distressing circumstances which led to Shumsoodeen's apprehension, and the evidence upon which he was convicted, who will for an instant recognize the scruples urged by the Englishman, as worthy of the slightest attention. And pray, upon what grounds would that paper recommend the staying of the execution of the sentence? Why, on account of the extreme haste used by the Supreme Government and its subordinates, in bringing the trial to a termination, and the materials of which the Court which tried the Criminal, was composed! Certainly, if there was one complaint more loudly echoed than another against the Supreme Government, it was, that, by their "calm and deliberate enquiry" (which the Englishman would insinuate has not been had in this matter)—so calm and deliberate, and occupying so much time withal, as to threaten an eternity of rest, justice would be frustrated, and thus a wretch who had been the chief instrument in depriving a fellow creature of life, be again let loose on society. The complaint of his having been tried "before a single unassisted Judge" is too ridiculous to be entertained for a single moment. From the fact of the Supreme Government having directed a single judge to try the case, we must suppose the Court so established was considered a competent tribunal, and there appeared no circumstances in Shumsoodeen's history, as connected with the offence with which he was charged, to call on the Government to depart from the established usage of the Courts, or to place him in a situation different from that of any other criminal. As an offender against the laws, he stood on a footing with any other individual similarly circumstanced, however low in degree. The attempt to draw a distinction would in effect be establishing one law for the poor, and another for the powerful and titled. But this person has had his trial, and been found guilty. Pending the trial, we were bound to suspend our judgement, notwithstanding the details which from time to time appeared before the public left little moral doubt as to his participation in the crime imputed to him, but now that he has been convicted by a competent tribunal, and on the clearest evidence, the public have only to hope and wish that no consideration will be allowed to interfere with the course of Justice.

Even the criminal himself, in his appeal to the Supreme Government, does not plead his innocence, or offer any proof which might go to lessen the weight of the evidence upon which he was convicted, but demands a suspension and reversal of the sentence on the grounds of his having been tried before a single unassisted judge, and of his alleged non-liability to the jurisdiction of the Court! Of the first we have already spoken. Were the second admitted, this murderer and others of his degree might henceforth, as suited their purpose, plot, by themselves and their agents, against the lives of Englishmen, and plead an immunity from punishment on the ground of their rank, or such other as their localities might afford as an objection to the Jurisdiction of our Courts! It is useless to follow this view of the matter further, as the British Government never would consent to divest itself of the power so essential to it own preservation.

The Englishman's remarks will be found under our Calcutta head.

CALCUTTA.

THE NEW COINAGE.

We wish it were in our power to contradict the assertion of the *Englishman's* correspondent "AN EAST INDIAN," that it is intended to pay the salaries of the uncovenanted servants of Government in new Rupees calculated as Sonats, instead of adding to what they now get in Siccas the true difference between the sicca and the Company's Rupee. We did certainly believe that the latter course would be adopted with all present incumbents, on the principle of their having a sort of vested interest dependent only on good behaviour and the continuance of their respective offices. But well accredited rumour induces us to think we were mistaken, and the fact stated by the EAST INDIAN that on Friday last several Salary Bills, "having the order of the Civil Auditor on them 'to pay this in Sonat Rupees,'" were treated at the Bank as payable in Company's Rupees at par, or (there being none of these yet in the Bank for issue) in Siccas with a deduction of one anna from every Rupee, goes far to confirm the report. Indeed it is generally understood, that from the 1st of November next, when payments in the new Rupee are to commence, this coin is to be considered as representing at par all claims upon Government in Sonat Rupees. This will give the Government a benefit of nearly 2 per cent on all payments made in the Lower-provinces of Bengal, except on foreign Bills of Exchange, interest and principal of the public Debt, and such other engagements as have been or shall be contracted in Siccas, or in Company's Rupees after the issue of the new coin. Now it cannot be just that the Government exact 106-10-8 of the new coin for every 100 Sicca Rupees due to them, and at the same time acquit demands upon themselves at the rate of only 104-8. We are aware that the pay of the Army is always expressed in Sonats, and that the Furruckabad Rupee has always been given at par as the Sonat in the Upper-provinces, while in Bengal the Sicca has been substituted with a deduction of 4½ per cent. instead of the true difference between the Furruckabad and Sicca Rupee. This was an anomaly arising out of a vicious system maintained in the public accounts. However as the bulk of the Army have hitherto received their pay in the Furruckabad Rupee at par, we hear it argued that, when that Rupee (of its exact equivalent, the *Company's Rupee*) becomes the universal coin, it would be impossible to adopt a different rate for the troops in Bengal, the only plea for it being an unfair advantage hitherto allowed to the latter. This then we presume to be the reason or at least the apology, for discharging all Civil salaries upon the same footing, and Government is obliged *to put up with the gain*—a hard case certainly. Now, we shall not dispute the *right* to fixing salaries *prospectively* at any sum and in any coin, though it has been usual both here and at home, to abstain from any abatement from the salaries of incumbents so long as they hold the same offices, and, in the case of the Half Batta, the several corps were not affected until their removal to another station. But we do not understand how a bill for *past* service can be paid in the way stated. What if salary bills have been made out (by a recent innovation) with two columns or two sums at the head, expressing Sonat as well as Sicca Rupees, a date has been contracted payable in the latter, while Sicca Rupees are the currency, and not in Sonats, for there is no such coin, that is, there is no coin truly representing the difference between Sonats and Siccas—nor is there yet in circulation any coin intended to represent the Sonat Rupee. Consequently it seems almost an absurdity to suppose that an accepted Bill for Sicca Rupees 100 or Sonat Rupees 104-8, as expressed on the face of it can be discharged by tendering to the holder only 98 Sicca Rupees, or thereabout, which, rate An EAST INDIAN says, was offered at the Bank last Thursday, because the orders of the Auditor General were to *pay in Sonat Rupees*, and payment could not be effected in that coin, as the *Company's* new Rupee was not yet in circulation. Apart from the consideration of the apparent injustice of such a tender, we are surprised it has not occured to the Accountant General, that some public notice should be given, fixing a date after which salaries hitherto paid in Siccas, (for it is undeniable that they have been so, whatever hocus pocus there may have been about the word *Sonat*), shall be paid in the new Rupee, and at what rate, if not the rate declared in the Proclamation. Until such notice shall be given, an equivalent must exist. A circular, we observe, has been issued to the Collectors of Revenue, directing that from the first November next all Bills upon the General Treasury are to specify "in the body of the Bill the amount payable in Company's Rupees only, both in figures and at length in writing, and at the top of the Bill in figures the amount payable both in Company's Rupees and Sicca Rupees." Not a word about *Sonats* in this Circular, nor has it received the publicity of the *Gazette*. Our knowledge of its existence is derived from finding it in the *Sumachar Durpun*.

There is in the same paper a commentary which the Editor introduces as "a very sensible letter from a Native, perfectly conversant with the subject, on the disadvantages and loss which the change in the coinage will entail on the people of this province, and more especially the poor." We cannot say, we concur in the view of the subject taken by the *Summachar Durpun's* Native Correspondent, who argues that Government ought to give up to the Zemindars the difference between the Sicca and new Rupee, and take the latter at par in satisfaction of the land revenue, in the Upper Provinces, Government will gain 2 per cent. upon the Sonat Rupees, and because, it will be difficult for the Zemindars to make their ryots pay them the difference, and because "since the annihilation of the Indian Cotton manufacture, and a decrease in the exportation of Rice to foreign countries, the majority of the ryots of Bengal, with all their exertions, find themselves in arrears at an everage of about one fifth of their present jumma annuality." Now the first of these reasons is wholly founded in error: the alteration in the currency makes no differences, upper Provinces, where the revenue has always been collected in a coin of the same value as the new Rupee though brought to account under the name of Sonat and at the exchange of 104-8. The second supposes a difficulty, which we would admit to the extent of dispute; but while so many exactions are successfully made by Zemindars beyond their legal rights, can we doubt that these will be enforced? The third position is untrue as regards both the general effect of the change produced by the introduction of our cheaper manufactures, especially when considered with reference to the sumultaneous extension of the export trade in Indigo, Silk and other articles. It is also untrue that there has been "a decrease in the export of Rice to foreign countries." The total export of gain last year (it was more the year preceding) amount to nearly 25 lakhs of maunds; whereas the average of eight years, immediately after the opening of the trade in 1813, was only 18 lakhs, and if we go further back the quantity will no doubt be found much less. It is rather a strange pretension to ask for a remission of revenue for such reasons in these provinces there the Zemindars enjoy the previlege of the perpetual settlement.—*Calcutta Courier, September 29.*

From the *Courier* of yesterday evening we collect, that the services are about to incur a further clipping of about 2 per cent under the pretext of the necessity of uniformity. The new Company's rupee is equivalent to the nominal sonat, and the simple process in Bengal would have been to pay the amount of salary as expressed in sonats or new rupees—thus a bill for sonat rupees 104-8, instead of being paid in 100 of the present siccas would receive the 104-8 in the new coin; but no, the opportunity for another little saving could not be missed; the new rupee it seems is to be considered as representing at par, all claims upon government in sonat rupees, while those who have to pay Government will have to give 106-10-8 of the new coin for every hundred siccas? A very pretty arrangement truly. The excuse is that the bulk of the Army having been paid in Furruckabad rupees at par, when the new coin came into general circulation there would be some *inconvenience* unless uniformity were obtained by this very ingenious arrangement!! We need not comment on such an excuse. Uniformity is a good thing; but after doing without it so long, we may surely endure it a little longer without being guilty of gross injustice to obtain it.

As for the case cited by the EAST INDIAN, or any case of *ex post facto* application of this precious arrangement, it is neither tenable in law or logic: a Bill is *accepted* for "100 siccas or 104-8 sonats:" now we should like to get at the process of reasoning by which it is demonstrated that 98

sicca, rupees is a liquidation of that acceptance,—*Bengal Hurkaru, Sept.* 30.

ARCHI-DEACONAL DINNER.

" Ego si risi ————
Lividus et mordax videar ?

" Hear his speech, but say thou naught.'
MACBETH.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru and Chonicle.

Dear Mr. Editor.—I must crave the favo of a corner to detail the great doings at the Archi deaconal dinner on Wednesday last. Your reporter I believe, was not there, or I should have been spared the pains of being the chronicler of this event; and the public would have been favoured with a more correct account of it. Pray why was he absent? There was the greatest possible probability of much speechifying: and as the dinner was of a public nature, given by a public functionary, on his elevation to a public office, to all the clergy of the establishment, it was a fit occasion for the pen of a ready writer. However, in the want of a better, I will endeavour to be a faithful narrator; but as the account has to pass through a lengthened course before it comes to me, it may not be quite so clear as when it first rose from the spring; but may have mixed itself a little with the soil of the channel.

The whole ecclesiastical district, I am told, sent in its contributions on this memorable occasion; and forces were levied from Dum Dum, Chinsurah, Berhampore, Howrah, Barrackpore, and Bishop's College, and every other out-post within a hundred miles of the metropolis; all in short were there, save only one or two solitary " insubordinate" exceptions. The Bishop graced the meeting with his attendance because the sanction of his presence was indispensable, but like poor Acteon " vellet abesse quidem, sed adest."

After a short confabulation, the party descended to the glorious enterprize, and were no sooner seated it seems, than a mighty marvel began to pervade the guests at the mighty change which had taken place within the old Church parsonage, the paraphernalia was altogether excellent; and up and down the gentle whisper ran " quantum mutatus ab illo." Who cares about the patronage, (quoth one of the uncovenanted " nè pour la digestion") so long as we get good fare like this? Who, indeed, rejoined another, if he will treat us well, and let us alone?

But despite of every endeavour to make the best of a sorry business, still there was an immoveable cloud abiding on almost every brow, and il penseruso was the obvious musing of almost every heart present. Even the Bishop I am assured could not shake off dull care: " frons læ a parum, et dejecto lumina vultu;" and the sadness without bespoke the conflict and turmoil within. Some how or other a general persuasion had previously pervaded that his Lordship would disburden his surcharged mind; some expected a strain of honeyed globules of language (" mellitos verborum globulos"); others predicted all explosion; but all seem to have thought when the time came, " parturiunt montes;' and many apprehended the fatal issue of that ominous verse. But while the travail of mind was going on, the evening was wearing away, till at length to the unspeakable joy of all present, a gentle move ended in a general rise, and the dinner table wa abandoned without a single speech. Not even Therapon muttered a word.

The party now divided, all the seniors present feliciating themselves on their escape and betaking themselves off, and the rest proceeding to the drawing room.

There was still I presume a lurking apprehension, that either his Lordship or the Choragus would put a coronis on the gloomy festivity of the evening by exhibiting, at least, a few " meandrings of verba obliquity"; and the sequel proved the correctness of this anticipation. After the lapse of a short but uneasy silence, the Archdeacon opened upon an harangue, to which the residue of the surrounding brethren listened, " quasivocem adyti dignam templo."

A mere outline is the utmost in my power to give. He was to all appearance, I learn, labouring most intensely within, so that a first rate reporter could scarcely have converted the effusion into a connected speech. It was in some such a strain as this. " He had not the least intention of addressing his dear brethren, until the spur of the moment, and, therefore, he had not premeditated what he was going to say. He could not, however, help remarking how much he regretted that his appointment to the Archdeaconry had created so much unjustifiable dissatisfaction. He was more especially concerned, that any measure of our most excellent Diocesan should be impugned at a season like the present, when the English Church itself was in jeopardy, and required the unanimity and co-operation of all her members to save her from this hour of peril. And more particularly in the infant Church of India was any breach among the brethren to be deplored. It was impossible for him not to have felt, it would be hypocrisy to say he had not, what had appeared in the newspapers on the subject. But he, nevertheless, disregarded all newspaper discussions, and let them pass as the idle wind. He was chiefly grieved on account of our most excellent Diocesan, who must have been affected by what had lately transpired. As to the *arguments* which had been urged either against himself or his Lordship, they were too absurd to deserve either notice or confutation. He himself should certainly not condescend to take any notice of them. The injustice complained of was without the slightest foundation; the prerogative which had been questioned, was a most undoubted and inviolable right. Whether our most excellent Diocesan had, or had not received his *new* letters patent, was a matter of not the lightest moment. Our most excellent Diocesan had only acted as any Civil Governor would have done under similar circumstances, and abided by the old letters patent until the new ones come out. He was persuaded that the clergy had not been the authors of any of the articles which had appeared on the subject: he would not lay such a sin to their charge, but he feared they might, incautiously, have abetted the public voice in feeding the flame."

He then proceeded to speak of "his own unworthiness (" vineta cœdit sua") and how much he had been humbled by the late occurrences. (" Ora, miserere animi non digna ferentis.") " Two months ago he had not the most distant notion of what was to befal him, and he had never moved a finger towards obtaining the appointment. Our most excellent Diocesan had made the selection from the best motives, and entirely on his own judgment and no person had a right to question its propriety And after being chosen for the office, unworthy as he was, he did not venture to shrink back; but felt himself bound neither to be wanting, nor unwilling, to render his aid and co-operation to our most excellent Diocesian.'"

" The comparisons which had been drawn in the newspapers were both unjust and invidious. Comparisons had nothing to do with the matter, and he deprecated them altogether. Our most excellent Diocesian ought to enjoy the privilege of being guided by his own discretion in such matters. He was fully humbled under a sense of his own unworthiness, and deplored the impetuosity of his temper; but at the same time he assured his dear brethren, that they should not experience any thing to complain of on that score; but that he should ever be ready to listen to their wishes and applications, and he hoped they would all readily co-operate with him and our most excellent Diocesian in every measure that would tend to promote the common cause of righteousness."

" Dixerat Anchises:" such, or nearly such was the burden of the song. The exact words I cannot vouch for as I am only a hearsay reporter; the spirit may be relied on as here recorded: " figuram animi magis quam corporis." It oozed out, I am told, like viscious varnish out of a narrow necked bottle, sticky and loath to come. There was nothing, throughout, of the "animo vidit, ingenio complexus est, eloquentiâ illuminavit:" nothing of the clear head, and clean heart (" mens conscia recti.") which puts life even into a lisping tongue, and animates the lips of the most indifferent orator. And therefore, not a tear was shed—not a touch of sympathy responded to so heartless an appeal. It seemed to die away in the air, I am told, as fast as it was uttered, and was felt to be magno conatu magnas nugas."

The Bishop heard,—Thereupon heard,—all that were left of the party heard; but not a whisper in reply. Whether or not any heart was revolviug over " Semperego auditor tantum? nunquamne reponam, vexatus coties," I cannot aver: but the Archdeacon be it remembered was in his own castle, and under the wing of his Patron, and moreover all the most vigorous, as well as the most mild " of the dear brethren were away: and so the rest, I presume, thought within themselves " Sua se jactet in aulä ærlus."

Of the Archideaconal transaction itself, I have now neither time nor patience to speak or write. I cannot away with it. And if I could write, I fear it would be after such like a fashion.

" Hæe ego non credam venusinâ digna lucernâ,)
Hœc ego non agitem ?"

Yes " *agitem*," though I am not even a fiftieth cousin of the great arch-agitator. It is a subject, that requires more than a mere cursory discussion. The evil lies deep, and wants eradicating root and branch." Longa est injuria, longæ ambages." I confess I am utterly at a loss to comprehend what the Bishop is about; and I find others equally share with me in my want of comprehension. I am daily looking forward to the time, when " remote erroris nebula," he will identify himself with Daniel Wilson. If " Episcopatus non est artificium transigendo vita," much less is it " faciendæ in juriæ"—and therefore I would entreat his Lordship to beware less it hereafter be recorded of himself and his bishoprick.

" Auream invenit, chartaceam reliquit."
IMAGO.

SIR HENRY GWILLIM'S CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY AT MADRAS, 10th July, 1807.

* * * * * * * * *

I was in hopes that the voluntary act of the Governor in Council would have relieved me from the task which now presses upon me. To oppose the wishes, or to animadvert upon the acts of Government, is indeed, Gentlemen, (I speak with all sincerity) much more painful to me, that it can be offensive to them; and I have often taken occasion to tell them so. But I am not at liberty to select from among my various duties; to take those only which are easy and pleasant, and to eschew those which are painful and difficult.—I will do my duty, however severe it may be, and whatever may be the consequences to me personally.

Had the Police Establishment been continued just as it was at the Session to which I have alluded, I would not now touch upon it. I had brought it before my Country with such observations as it seemed to require, and I should have considered myself acquitted from the necessity of any further interference, than merely to correct any particular evils that might from time to time arise from it.

But the Police since that time has assumed a very different character, It has raised itself above the civil power; it is headed and directed by a military man; and it retains in its service a military force. Under the system in its present state your laws and your liberties seem to be laid at the feet of a military despot. Captain James Grant the leader of this band of soldiers, and of five hundred Tannah Peons, clothed himself with no character which the law acknowledges, invested with no legal authority, of which I am aware, putting himself forward under the stile and title of *Superintendant of Police*, summons whom he pleases, detains where and as long as he pleases, and hears and determines what he pleases. He judges, as I am informed, whether the law shall be permitted to act; it is with him to say, whether the Magistrates of ordinary jurisdiction shall take cognizance of the parties and the cases that by his orders are brought before him. I have heard, I hope it may not be true, that this unlicensed trooper has audaciously told these his Majesty's Justices of the Peace that he is armed with powers beyond their reach, which they cannot control. It was not longer after this assumption of this office, that a party of this followers in the broadest light of day entered the houses of two of our Native fellow subjects in this place, tore them from their respective families, and carried them to a Bungalow, I am sorry to say, close to the Government Gardens, where they where confined in separate apartments, and all access to them denied to their friends. In the dead of the night one of them was released; the other after having been confined some time longer, was sent into a distant country, where, I believe, he is yet a Prisoner—I say this not from mere hearsay, the facts I have related were sworn to on an application to this Court for a writ of Habeas Corpus. That the man was taken by Captain Grant is, I believe, admitted by Government; for their solicitor, I am told, has written to the Solicitor who applied for the writ, and informed him that Captain Grant has made a little mistake that the man whom he has taken, is not the man whom he was directed to take. He was directed, it seems, to take a man of the name of Coloorah—He took a man of the name of Calloo—He was directed to take a stranger to this place, who had just then left the Mysore—He took a long settled Inhabitant of Madras—He was directed to take a native of Guzerat, he seized a native of Tanjore—He was directed to seize a man who has embezzled, as it is reported, about two lacs of pagodas—He seized a poor Singing Bramin who had never seen perhaps more than six rupees at any one time in his life. All that his honorable employers got by the notable exertions of this bold Officer was, an old Song. I state this at length to you, Gentlemen, to shew you the folly as well as, in my opinion, the illegality of this appointment: to shew you, this man is as unequal to the trust, as he is incompetent in point of Law.

When I was told that this portentous novelty in Government had not been noticed either by the Judge or the jury at the last Session, I was struck with astonishment. I have since however brought myself to account for it in this manner. I know the patriot zeal which animates the learned Judge who then presided. You must full well remember the spirited language which he delivered from this seat in Captain Wilk's case. Before I will admit, said he, the military despotism that was than attempted to be imposed upon us, " fifty bayonets shall pierce this heart that warms me." It is not to be supposed that such a Judge would not feel indignation at such proceedings. It must have been the magnitude of the evil that withheld him from speaking of it. He must have thought, that it was unnecessary to direct the attention of the Jurors to it, as it seemed impossible that it could escape their notice. The Jury on the other hand not having it pointed out to them by their Judge must have thence fallen into some wrong conclusions respecting it; and have supposed, that the evil from its magnitude, relations and bearings, was beyond the grasp of their power. A conscientious Jury, (and that Jury consisted, I believe, of some of the most conscientious men in the settlement,) who had just then asked Almighty God to help them, as they should fulfil the oath they had taken, could not otherwise have failed in so important a part of their duty.

I have now done my part, Gentlemen, in bringing the matter before you; you will do yours in addressing yourselves to it. Examine it fully, freely and temperately: act not upon my representations, but inquire for yourselves; let what you do be the result of your own inquiries. That a military man is at the head of the Police is notorious; that our Choultries are guarded by a military force, is notorious.

Suffer not yourselves, Gentlemen, to be drawn from this part of your duty by the specious arguments. It is said, " would you obstruct the efforts of Government for the public security?" When a Government pushes its efforts beyond the law, and assumes powers which the constitution does not invest it with, it becomes as sacred a duty to oppose it, (and it is only in a court of law that it is to be opposed,) as it is to obey it while it proceeds within its just limits. In such an opposition the best subjects will be found among the foremost. Arbitrary power cannot in the nature of things last long; slavery may endure—it has unhappily for mankind endured—for a great length of time; but not under one and the same master Though men cannot break their bonds, yet they will find the means of ridding themselves of their tyrants. Why have the countries of this part of the globe so often and so easily been transferred from one power to another? Because they have the natives of India clung to the English in preference to the other Europeans? Because they have felt themselves more at liberty with them. Why has the population of this place increased so much as it has done within these few years? Because people live in it under the protection of equal laws.

But it is said, " the laws of England are not calculated for the meridian of this place; the Court, and particularly the indiscreet Judge, who now addresses you, have done infinite mischief; they have excited a spirit of insubordination, which has lately actually broken out into riot."

In the first place, it is not true that mere English law is administered here, in questions of a civil nature between Hindoos or Moossoolmans. we are bound to decide according to the codes of India or Arabia. It is only the English criminal law that is here administered. The Hindoos, who form the great body of the people, have, I believe no practical system of criminal jurisprudence in their Sastras, and the law of England is in this respect as applicable to them as that of Arabia, which obtains in the provincial course, and they are, I am persuaded, quite as well satisfied with it.

That the people of these parts were greatly oppressed cannot be denied. That upon a change from a state of oppression to a state of freedom there should be some excess, some extravagances, is not to be wondered at; the language may be a little too high at first; the mind cannot immediately attemper itself to the tone of its new condition. But these excesses cannot, be of long continuance, men will discover the true limits, and when they find that the power which protects them in the enjoyment of their liberties and property is able to punish those who transgress the laws, they will feel the necessity of observing and respecting them; they will soon learn that their duty are indissolubly bound up together. But suppose, Gentlemen, that there were some danger in admitting the natives to this regulated freedom, in giving them the benefit of equal laws—we are bound to do it, bound by the laws of God and of man—they are our equals by nature, our brethren; and the good policy of the British legialature has fearlessly acknowledged their common rights.

But even if there were a somewhat greater danger in it, than I am sure there possibly can be, still I should, speaking for myself, prefer it to continuing them in a state of depression. To me *potior periculosa libertas quieto servitio* (*a*).

But how has this spirit of insubordination manifested itself? where are these acts of riot? When I look into the calendar I find no crime that bespeaks any danger to the state, no robbery, no putting in fear, no act of violence, no act in contempt of the just authority of Government. A few simple larcenies, as usual, constitute almost all the offences committed *in this place*. I have had the experience of now hard upon six years in this court, and in that time I do not recollect that I have been called upon to enquire into any one daring robbery; the offences have almost uniformly been of the description I have stated.

But it is said there was a riot in the Black Town at the time of the scarcity of grain, a little before the first Session of this year—a riot in Madras! a thing unheard of in the annals of the country, and imputable to the mischievous operations of the Supreme Court! Whether there was ever in former times a riot in this place, I shall not now stay to inquire. The negative should seem to be somewhat bold. But be it that this was the first riot—it was the most extraordinary riot which I ever heard of. It was stated to have lasted several hours—the Magistrates were present, a military force was called in, and yet in all that time, with all the vigilance and activity of the Magistrates and of the military force, no evidence could be acquired to fasten guilt upon any one individual. Many persons were committed for trial; the justice of this court at the following Sessions was enforced by the attendance of another Judge; the Chief Justice himself took his seat on the bench; yet of all the cases brought forward, the Honorable Company's law officer, who is not restrained in the execution of his duty by any very troublesome delicacy, could select but three that he could propose to the consideration of the grand jury; and the jury in a few minutes threw out every one of them. These were charges of simple larceny; there was indeed one case which imputed to the party actual riot; but the poor wretch was such a starveling, such a seemingly insulated being, that the magistrate who committed him could not for his heart press the prosecution. He was discharged by proclamation and that was the fate I believe of about twenty others.

I can now state with more certainty than I could at the beginning of the year, that a plan for important alteratioons in the system of Judicature has been sent to England; and I can also state that it has been enforced upon the consideration of His Majesty's ministers by arguments drawn from the conduct of your Judge at the Session at which he last sat. The establishmment of a aummary Jurisdiction, and the abridgment, indeed almost entire abolition, of the *technical* trial by Jury, as it has been flippantly and ignorantly termed, are among its principal parts. Upon that subject you have had at a former Session my sentiments. I will not detain you with recapitulating them: suffice it to say that I still abide by them: they are formed upon principles which I will freely declare, and from which I hope in God I shall never swerve. Not a word which I said at that Session would I retract, though much of what has been imputed to me I deny that I ever uttered.

I will dismiss you, Gentlemen, with the words which one of the wisest sovereigns that ever sat upon the throne of England, I mean, Queen Elizabeth, addressed to the University of Oxford at her departure from them—I call her one of the wisest of our sovereigns because her Servants were the most able men of the time—the wisdom of a Sovereign is manifested in the wisdom of his Ministers; the prince alone, however great his capacity, cannot be equal to all the complicated affairs of Government. The counsel of this glorious princess was, that " they would in the first place serve God, not with the novel and fantastical devotion practised by some, but according to the laws of God and the land; that they would not outrun the laws, but follow them; not dispute the fitness and authority of them, but sincerely obey those that were already in force, and submit to their superiors, in the last place, that they would preserve peace, union and good agreement among themselves." *(b.)*—*Ibid.*

We understand that it is finally arranged that the Bishop should proceed to Bombay in the *Iattrass*, Pilot vessel. In this vessel his Lordship's safety and comfort will be better provided for than they could be in the *Ganges* Steamer; while a considerable sum will be saved to the revenue, and a considerable inconvenience to the port be prevented. Whether the discussions of the press have at all promoted this arrangement, it is not for us to say, but if they have had this result, it is a consolation for any abuse that may be heaped on journals or journalists for meddling with matters of such lofty concernment: if not, at least it is satisfactory to have this practical admission that the press was not wholly wrong that a cheaper and not unfitting mode of conveyance for our Diocesan might be found.—*Ibid.*

MEDICAL APPOINTMENT.

We are very glad to hear, that Dr. Thomas Spens, has been appointed surgeon to the Upper Orphan School, in the room of the late Dr. Twining.—*Englishman, Oct.* 2.—*Ibid.*

MILITARY ITEMS.

A change has taken place in the relief as published in the General Order of the 14th July. H. M.'s 3rd or Buffs go to Meerut instead of Agra, and the European Regiment proceeds to the latter instead of the former.—*Ibid.*

In consequence of the affair at Futty Gurh with the Bazia Baee's Battalion of Mewattes, a wing of the 3rd Regiment Native Infantry, from Mynpoorie, a wing of the 71st Regiment N. I., and a squadron of the 5th Cavalry, from Cawnpore, have moved upon Futty Gurh.—*Ibid.*

DISTURBANCE AT INDORE.

We have been kindly favored with the perusal of a private letter from Mhow, dated 16th ultimo, which says there was a serious disturbance at Indore two days before, some two or three hundred Arabs having attempted to ' spifflicate, Hurry Holkar, but he contrived to escape, and having collected two or three thousand of his troops, a fierce contest took place, in which the Arabs were defeated with great slaughter.—*Englishman, October* 3.—*Ibid.*

LECTURES ON LAW.

We hear that Mr. Cameron has intimated his intention to give a course of lectures on Law at the Hindoo College. The youths of that establishmen have reason to be proud of the attention it receives, when they see men, the most distinguished for their talents and there rank in society, take a

(*a*) Sullust, Fragm Lib. 1.

(*b.*) *Camb. Eliz.*

pleasure in instructing, and court the approbation of an audience of young natives. We must not forget, however, that Mr. Norton lately rendered a similar service to the native community at Madras, where we believe he had always a crowded audience to appreciate his efforts to enlighten them. In the present case, the admiring auditors will listen with the greater attention, since, through Mr. Cameron's lectures, they may hope to obtain a little foreknowledge of the views of that commission whose important deliberations are to give us a new system of Indian jurisprudence.—*Calcutta Courier, October 2.—Ibid.*

MILK FOR LONG VOYAGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU AND CHRONICLE.

SIR,—To those who go to sea and particularly to such as have the care of children on boardship, milk is an important article of diet. The following simple and apparently easy method of preserving it is taken from a newspaper of 1822, and is quoted in a recent number of the *Mechanic's Magazine*.

Yours obediently,

3d *October*, 1835. *GOWALA.*

"Provide a number of pint of quart bottles, new ones are best: they must be perfectly sweet and clean and very dry before they are made use of. Instead of drawing the milk from the cow into the pail as usual, it is to be milked into the bottles. As soon as each bottle is filled sufficiently, it should be immediately well corked with the very best cork, in order to keep out the external air, and fastened tight with pack-thread or wire. Then, on the bottom of an iron or copper boiler, spread a little straw; on that lay a row of the bottles filled with milk, with some straw between each to prevent them breaking, and so alternately until the boiler has a sufficient quantity in; then fill it up with cold water. Heat the water gradually until it begains to boil, and as soon as that is perceivable, draw the fire. The bottles must remain undisturbed in the boiler, till they are quite cool: then take them out and pack them in hampers either with straw or saw dust, and stow them in the coolest part of the ship. Milk preserved in this way has been taken to the West Indies and back, and at the end of that time was as sweet as when first drawn from the cow."—*Bengal Hurkaru, Oct. 5.*

We received yesterday by the *Baretto Junior, Singapore Chronicles* to the 29th August, from which we have given several extracts, one of these furnishes the particulars of a daring outrage committed on the Bark *Troughton*, off Mandarin's Cap, about 100 miles to the south-west of Macao, by the Chinese fishermen, who took advantage of the vessel's dismantled state and the wearied condition of the crew. The Governor of Canton vows that heaven shall be searched and earth ransacked to find the villains. What odd notions the Celestial Governor must have of the sort of people that find their way to heaven.—*Bengal Hurkarr, Oct. 6,*

SKETCHES ILLUSTRATIVE OF HOG-HUNTING.

RIDING FOR THE SPEAR.

'It is the pace what kills.'

(*From the Bengal Sporting Mag. for Oct.*)

L——'s 'ride you buffers ride,' was not lost upon me: it brought me back to my senses, and made me perceive what precious moments I had lost, alas! moments never to be recovered. I was that day doomed to prove the old adage, 'a stern chase is a long chase' true, and to verify the saying, 'it it the pace what kills.' L. was upon a large countrybred horse, nearly all English, and which had more than once exhibited on the turf, and proved himself a pretty good one: I followed on my little Arab screwing him along to the very utmost of his powers. The boar had a good start, and the chase was, consequently, a long one, particularly, as it was over ploughed land after heavy rain, and he, by keeping on the narrow ridges between the fields where he had firmer footing than the horses, obtained considerable advantage. Once, for a moment, I laid the flattering unction to my soul that I should gain the lead, but the deception soon vanished. When, within fifty yards of the boar, I had managed to creep alongside of L., and thought to myself, this is the race; he looked round at me with a smile on his countenance, (I now suppose at my ineffectual attempt to pass him on the wrong side,) I saw a slight movement of the heel and easing off of the hand, and—then I saw no more. I was glad to shut my eyes to protect them from the dirt his horse's heels threw in my face; and the high action and uneasy pace of my nag, told me but too plain a tale: he was that time not destined to pluck laurels for my brow, nor to let me wreak my vengeance by giving the first spear to our gristly antagonist. I wanted that condition which I then found to be so absolutely necessary in hog hunting: my horse had gone through the regular forms of physic, gallops, &c; but I had never put him out at the pace I now saw was the only one that would bring one on terms with the wild boar.

I will here make a few remarks about riding the boar, gleaned from after experience. I consider it, generally, as the most exciting part of hog hunting, and to require a bold heart, a good hand, and a clear head, to do it to perfection. The ground over which you have to ride is often of the very worst description,—sometimes nothing but a series of holes dug by those animals themselves, in their search for food; at others, through *nul* jungle which consists of bushes from two to three feet high, growing quite close together,—the root of each being surrounded with a small mound of earth, between which mounds, there is barely room for the horse to place his legs. Again the line of country is sometimes intersected with jheels, nullahs, ravines, and swamps:—if you are hunting in the neighbourhood of villages, you will find the boar most tenaciously adhering to the large ditches surrounding the mulberry *khets*, out of which it is hardly possible for the most experienced rider to drive him, or to kill him in them. To combat all these difficulties, and to ride the boar as he should be ridden, not only require the former mentioned qualifications in the man; but you must also be well mounted. I give Arabs the decided preference. They are, generally speaking, more temperate than either stud, or country breds: their sure-footedness, when excited, is proverbial; their speed and bottom combined, superior; and the activity with which they extricate themselves in difficulties, astonishing. I recollect once at Hureesunkur, when riding boars in the *nul* jungle leading down towards the Ganges—one of the most uneven pieces of riding ground I know,—M. one of the party, having knocked up his other nags, got upon a perfectly fresh Arab, rode him at the top of his speed through it, and speared three or four hogs off him, without the horse making even a trip. I have since repeatedly seen the same thing done; and it is very rarely you will see a person, mounted on Arabs, fall, let the ground be what it may. On some occasions, when hogs are plenty, you have to ride seven or eight boars in one day on the same horse. It is then that the Arab blood tells in its full force. Few country-breds that I have met with, could go the pace after three or four runs; but the Arab, provided he is not an old horse, and is in good condition, will hardly decrease at all in his speed.

There are few situations, where judgment in riding is more necessary, than in riding for the spear. In races, you know beforehand the distance and ground you have to go over; riding for the spear, is a race without these advantages,—you cannot tell where the boar will go, or how far he will take you; nor what kind of ground you will have to cross. The pace is, in general, racing; and sometimes you will find the horses so evenly matched, that the smallest error in judgment, will decide the day. If you happen to be on a hot, fiery horse, difficult to turn, your chance of a first spear will be greatest by riding second, as the boar almost always jinks once or twice before coming to the charge, and frequently makes it at the second person, if he is near. You see many hog hunters who, the instant the tally-ho is given, apply the spur, and continue to do so, until they get up with the boar. This is a method which may do with a few horses; but will ruin most: it makes them very timed and shy of going up; and I have seen some country breds, which at one time used to go up beautifully, from being ridden in this way, entirely refuse to move when a boar was tally-hoed—knowing, that the moment they started, the flanks would be hammered at till they caught him up. This fault is, however, oftenest found among young hands, whose eagerness gets the better of their discretion.

Some of the best riders for the spear, I have met in the country, were M———s, L———s, McP——n, L——s, and S——w. I have never had the good fortune to meet with T——n, or ROBIN HOOD; but I live in hope of some day or other going *the pace what kills* with them after a stinker worthy of their skill. The above are gentlemen that the beginner may be proud to take a lesson from, and, when in the field with them, he may consider himself deuced lucky, should it fall to his lot to gain a pair of tushes.

COCKCHAFFER.

9*th September*, 1835.

A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION IN INDIA.

Saturday, Sept. 5th, 1835.

J. Langstaff, Esq. first member of the Medical Board, in the chair,

Mr. Langstaff addressed the Meeting, and that he was particularly desirous of drawing the attention of the Medical and Physical Society to the loss it had experienced by the death of Mr. Twining Whether he considered that loss as of one of the ablest contributors to the Transactions of the Society or as of one who zealously protected its interests, he was satisfied Mr. Twining had strong claims on the gratitude of every one of its members. It was not necessary for him to inlarge upon merits so generally appreciated as those of that lamented individual and he would therefore call upon the gentleman who had to move the first resolution to proceed to business.

Mr. Egerton then rose and addressed the meeting, and adverting to Mr. Twining's brilliant career in India, observed that he had rendered to the Medical and Physical Society incalculable benefits. In his intercourse with the community he was kind to all. Personally attached as he had been to his departed friend, he could dwell long on his many amiable and excellent qualities; but after what had fallen from Mr. Langstaff he would not detain the meeting but conclude by proposing,—

"That such gentlemen now present, as may be desirous of testifying their sense of the public and private worth of the late Mr. Twining, be requested to remain and form themselves into a meeting of the Medical profession, for the purpose of considering and deciding on the most suitable mark of respect to pay to the memory of that highly esteemed individual."

This resolution, on being seconded by Dr. Strong was put and carried unanimously, Dr. Mellis said he fully concurred in the sentiments which had been expressed by his friends who preceded him, and therefore begged to propose,—

"That while this meeting is of opinion, that the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta has done much to elevate the character of the Medical Service throughout India, by encouraging and promoting a love of Medical research, it is impressed with the conviction, that to no individual is that Society more indebted than to the late Mr. Twining, not only for the valuable contributions which from time to time he made to its Transactions, but for the active and unremitting interest, which from first to last, he continued to take in its proceedings and welfare, and that it is accordingly fitting, and no doubt the desire of by far the greater number of the Members of the Society, and of the Medical profession in India generally, to mark individually the sense they entertain of his services, of his high professional attainments, of the unassuming private worth, which rendered him ever ready to communicate with cheerfulness to others, the result of his great experience."

This resolution was seconded by Mr. Egerton and carried unanimously.

Mr. Bramley then rose and spoke nearly as follows:

Gentlemen,—In rising to submit the next proposition for the approval of this meeting. I feel that little is left for me to say, after the ample, though well merited, eulogium which has been betowed, in testimony of the public and professional worth of our departed brother, I am content, therefore, to add my full and cordial concurrence in all that has been so ably expressed by the gentlemen who have preceded me. For, however, much I might desire, to raise my humble voice in praise of departed excellence, I will not presume to suppose that any comments of mine are requisite to strengthen the unanimity of our purpose. It is sufficient that I cherish the conviction, that whatever indifference may exist in the minds of Medical men generally as to the value or otherwise of professional opinions on any particular subject, which an individual member of that profession may think fit to advocate, that no one, at least, will venture to deny, that some tribute is due to him, whose memory we are now met to perpetuate; he who so successfully and unremittingly slaved I may say, for the general good of mankind, and to whose sagacity and zealous exertions in the cause of science, we are indebted for so much important information, on the nature and treatment of disease in this vast territory.

As an individual, however, I eagerly avail myself of the occasion which now calls us together, to offer my humble yet sincere acknowledgment for many kindnesses I had received at his hands. I take pride in saying that almost from the period of my arrival in this country, I had the honour to enjoy an uninterrupted friendly intimacy with the late Mr. Twining. That oftentimes in the performance of professional duty, I had occasion to seek and ask his counsel, and I hold it to be but justice to his memory to record, that the promptness with which that advice was invariably tendered, engenders in my mind the most gratifying, and, I should hope, the most lasting remembrance of his past kindness. Indeed, were it not that I should occupy the time of this meeting I could advert to the friendly support I have received from him, in my present more public capacity. Above all, gentlemen, I am unwilling to permit the present opportunity to escape, without avowing the deep obligation I was under to him, in connection with the Medical and Physical Society, for his valuable aid and assistance, when conducting the duties of its Secretaryship. When holding that office, gentlemen, I had good opportunities of knowing, that in him was to be found the moving spirit of the machine—the very anchor of its constitution. And I can say, in strict truth, that without his aid, I never could have aspired to the hope of succeeding in that office, to the satisfaction of those who did me the honor to select me.

Gentlemen, I trust I may bespeak your indulgence for having embraced this occasion, to express my individual sentiments; but when I assure this meeting, that these have been offered, in the spirit of true sincerity and with the profoundest respect for the memory of my friend, William Twining, I need not apologize.

I will now take the liberty of reading my proposition, which, I anticipate, will be received as unanimously as those which have preceded it.

"That in furtherance of the object contained in the previous resolution a subscription book be opened, to be forwarded to every member of the medical profession in India, for the purpose of collecting funds, wherewith to defray the expences of such tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Twining, as may hereafter be determined on."

This was seconded by Dr. Ranken, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Garden considered it unnecessary for him to preface the resolution he was about to propose with any lengthened remarks on the many excellencies which were so conspicuous in Mr. Twining; he could not help adverting to that lamented individual's indefatigable zeal in the discharge of his professional duties. In the sickly season which preceded the last, Mr. Twining's great and arduous duties were well known. During that trying period he often devoted two or three hours daily to his patients in the hospital—a duty he deemed paramount to his private practice; in which notwithstanding he was surpassed by none for unceasing attention. With these remarks he begged to propose,—

"That with the funds so collected, a monument, bearing a suitable inscription, be erected over the grave of the late Mr. Twining, and that with any surplus which may remain a portrait, if possible, be procured and placed in the apartments of the Medical and Physical Society."

This resolution was seconded by Dr. Dempster, and about to be put, when Dr. Goodeve addressed the meeting.

I was about to second Mr. Garden's motion, but Dr. Dempspter has anticipated my wishes, I cannot however allow this occasion to pass by, without expressing my deep sense of the loss which we have sustained by the death of Mr. Twining. Other and far abler tongues have done justice to his merits, and it will be unnecessary for me therefore to dwell upon them; but I felt myself bound by the unremitting kindness which I have experienced from our lamented friend, ever since my arrival in this country, not to give a mere silent vote, upon this melancholy subject. I beg therefore most cordially to agree in the promotion of any measure by which we can do honor to Mr. Twining's memory, and to state that I think Mr. Garden's proposition well calculated to effect such a desirable object.

Dr. Mellis said that before the proposition by Mr. Garden was submitted to the meeting, he begged to state his objections to it. He thought of another way in which they might do justice to the memory of their departed friend Twining, and at the same time hold up his conduct as an example to future Medical gentleman, who might arrive on this establishment, to follow his step and emulate his virtues. If his zeal in the discharge of his duties was but the *second* point in his character it was because his modesty was the *first*. He did not, as many literary and scientific men have done, boast of "*Exegi monumentom ære perennius*," and it behoved them the more therefore, not only to boast, but to glory in having had in their Society a man whose amenity of manner, could be surpassed only by his diligence in his vocation. Impressed with these truths, he, Dr. M. thought that Mr. Twining's virtues could be recorded *no where* with so much propriety and effect, as on or near the spot where he so much distinguished himself and benifitted others. Dr. Mellis therefore proposed,

That a "mural monument in brass should be engraved, descriptive of, Mr. Twining's eminent good qualities, and erected in the portico of the General Hospital: and that the same (being less easily injured by motion than marble,) should, with the permission of Government, be removed, as the Society might afterwards think proper in case, either of the Government removing their Hospital to some other place, or the Society erecting a hall of their own and wishing to have it there."

Dr. Mellis said he needed not to tell the Society that in many parts of the world, where the characters of good and great men had been thought worthy of being handed down to posterity, the place or scene of their actions had been, when practicable and likely to be more beneficial to mankind, preferred, as sites of monuments, to the churches and churchyards, though *many* visit, *more do not*. The Doctors of the Medical profession, he rather thought constituted a considerable part of the *latter class*. To a moveable *bust*, he had no objection; and in this country, he preferred it to *pictures*, knowing well, from experience, that the latter were more easily destroyed than the former, particularly by insects and the effects of the climate. Dr. Mellis thought that the Society were led away by a most praiseworthy but mistaken feeling in proposing to do more than was expected of them. It was known, that Mr. Twining's more immediate *friends* and *patients* were resolved to shew their gratitude, for the services he had done them, and he doubted not but a monument over his grave and a tablet in the Cathedral, if not a piece of plate to his *family*, would be voted by them. This was all as it should be; and he hoped he would be pardoned when he said that he conceived their poor Society and its not *over-rich* members, who might chuse to subscribe, would not be deemed forgetful of the memory of the deceased, when they contribute to a *bust or picture*, or a *mural monument* of *brass* either in the General Hospital, the quarters of the Assistant Surgeons, or the hall of the Medical Society, wherever it might be fixed.

After some desultory conversation on the amendment it was put and negatived.

Mr. Corbyn said that he could not allow this opportunity to pass without expressing his sentiments. It had unfortunately happened, on most occasions when he had met Mr. Twining at the Medical and Physical Society, that he found his professional opinions opposed to those of that lamented individual; but he could say from his heart that it was only professional opinion: he had always entertained the highest respect for that love of Science which was so remarkable a trait in Mr. Twining's character. Mr. Corbyn could never forget the eagerness and delight with which he was accustomed to come forward night after night, when he had to announce the successful result of some new experiment, and the triumph of medicine in unfolding to the society, the successful practice of his brethren in various parts of India. When he considered Mr. Twining's laborious public duties and extensive private practice his astonishment had been repeatedly excited, how he could possibly manage to be present at every meeting. The accomplishment of that object could have been secured only at the greatest sacrifices of convenience and rest. Mr. Corbyn knew full well from his own vocations how many difficulties and obstacles came in his way to present his attendance on every occasion of the regular meetings. What then must have been the nature of those which Mr. Twining had to overcome to be present in promoting the cause of science. Taking this view of Mr. Twining's public character and of his honorable and zealous discharge of his duty as Secretary to this Society, he Mr. Corbyn thought the members of it could not do too much in raising a lasting memorial for these services. Mr. Corbyn fully concurred in the opinion of Mr. Hutchinson that the Medical and Physical Society redounded greatly to the honour of the Medical profession in India. By means of the Society's tranctions by the talents of its members had now been developed in every part of the world. But its stability and success mainly depended upon the extraordinary zeal, energy, and devotion of its first Secretary John Adam, and afterward upon a similar spirit which was displayed by his successor, Mr. Twining.

Mr. Corbyn fully concurred in Mr. Garden's proposition for a portrait; it gave the expression of intelligence as it was depicted by the eye, which never could be represented in a bust. They had the features of Dr. John Adam faithfully represented as well as Mr. Wilson's, why should they not have also those of Mr. Twining in that room in which they had so often seen him. There existed no difficulty in obtaining the likeness, a cast had been preserved, and Mr. Swaine, the artist who had so successfully painted the portrait of Sir Charles Metcalf, could take Mr. Twining's from the recollection he possessed of his features. *

Mr. Chapman now rose and proposed,—

"That the following gentlemen be requested to form a Committee for the purpose of carrying into effect, the foregoing resolutions, viz. Messrs. Langstaff, Garden, Strong, Hutchinson, Thacker, Egerton, Bramley, and Goodeve."

This resolution was seconded by Dr. Spens, who observed that a miniature likeness of Mr. Twining was in the possession of Mrs. Twining. The resolution was put and carried unanimously. It was then proposed by Mr. Bramley that Mr. Hutchinson be appointed Secretary to the above Committee, on which the meeting broke up.

AMERICA.

MAIDEN LADIES.

WE copy the following just and beautiful remarks, conveying, as they do, a merited tribute of respect to a class of the gentler sex, of whom it is too much the fashion to speak slightingly, from the second volume of Turner's Sacred History of the world, published in Harper's Family Library.

That the maternal offices and feelings were meant to be the most important and completing, as they always will be the most politically useful qualities of the female character our own experience and daily observation fully attest; but the female nature is admirable, independent of these; and it has been part of the divine system, that it should have its beauties and benefits distinct from those which result from its social position as a mother. It was foreseen by its Creator, that a large proportion of both sexes, and therefore of women, would, in every civilized state, remain without the connubial association. Few or none are willingly so, on either side; but the artificial and very complicated condition into which property, civilization, and even enlarging prosperity lead society, have, in all ages and nations, caused a considerable proportion of every existing population to live unallied, in the single

* We had not seen at the time of the meeting the likeness so ably drawn by Mr. Grant—*Ed.*

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state. This result is evidence that the fulfilment of the purposes of our existence is as attainable in the one form as in the other, and we may likewise add its happiness, although we might prefer to receive the boon of comfort rather in the one shape than in the other. But all can no more command marriage than they can command wealth, rank, or fame, or any specific object depending on others. The temporal blessings of life are generally to be earned and acquired by time, and with uncertainty and inequality; so must those subsisting means, the deficiency of which, according to the individual idea of comfort, is always the chief cause of any remaining unmarried in the young and active period of life.

But this single state is no diminution of the beauties and the utilities of the female character; on the contrary, our present life would loose many of the comforts, and much likewise of what is absolutely essential to the well being of every part of society, and even of the private home, without the unmarried female. To how many a father, a mother, a brother, and not less, a sister, is she both a necessity and a blessing! How many orphans have to look up with gratitude to her care and kindness! How many nephews and nieces owe their young felicities and improvements to her! Were every women married, the paternal home would often, in declining life, be a solitary abode, when affectionate attentions are most precious, and, but from such a source, not attainable.

It is the single class of women which supplies most of our teachers and governesses; and from the lower ranks, nearly all the domestic assistants of our household come. What vast charges, not promotion of the general happiness would ensue in every station of life, if every female married as soon as she was fully grown! Certainly human life would, in that case, have a different aspect, and must be regulated on a new principle, and would lead to consequences which cannot now be calculated.

The single women, is therefore, as important an eliment of social and private happiness as the married one. The utilities of each are different, but both are necessary: and it is vulgar nonsense, and discreditable to every just feeling, for any one to depreciate the unmarried condition.

If from what is beneficial we turn our glance to what is interesting, the single lady is, in this respect, not surpassed by the wedded matron. For no small portion of her life, I think for the whole of it, with judicious conduct, she is, indeed the most attractive personage. The wife resigns, or ought to resign, always her claims to general attention; and to concentre and confine her regards, and wishes, and objects, to her chosen companion, and domestic claims and scenes. She has quitted the public stage; she seeks no more the general gaze; she has become part of a distinct and seperated proprietary. But the unmarried lady remains still the candidate for every honorable notice, and injures no one by receiving it. Those of the male sex, who are in the same condition, are at as full liberty to pay to her their proper attentions as she is to receive them. Being in this position as to society at large, she is always interesting wherever she goes: and, if she preserve her good temper, her steady conduct, and her modest reputation undiminished, and cultivate her amiable, her intellectual, and her truly feminine qualities, she cannot go any where, in any station of life, without being an object of interest and pleasurable feeling to all those of her own circle, with whom she may choose to be acquainted.

It is only by displaying undue solicitude for changing her condition, or disappointment at the change not occurring, or a peevishness which is imputed to such feelings, or unbecoming attempts to obtain or extort notice, that she lessens her natural attractiveness.

It is for us all never to regret or covet what we do not or cannot obtain; and never to repine that others have what we do not possess. It is for us all to use and value, and cultivate the happinesses which we are possessing, and not to sigh or crave for those which do not come to us.

It is for us all to be at all times grateful to our kindest Provider, for the daily comfort with which he is supplying us; and to resign every thing else to his will and regulation, and patiently and magnanimously to await his direction of our state and fortunes. Then every one of us would be enjoying a greater felicity from our ordinary life, than we can experience on any other plan.

He arranges and administers life on this principle. He requires us to believe in his invisible government and guidance of it; to be always content with his dispositions and distribution of it; and to be assured, that if we thus leave it to him, he will, from time to time, place us in that condition and in those circumstances which will be really best and happier for us. Let the single of both sexes think, feel, and act firmly and perseveringly on these principles, and they will find that life, in every one of its states and positions, is like a fine garden, full of rich, though varied, flowers and fruits, in all its compartments.—*Daily Evening Transcript, May* 13.

EUROPE.

THE DUTIES OF THE CIVIL AND MILITARY POWER IN THE CASE OF RIOT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—The Bristol riots, which must be fresh in the recollection of every individual, bear a similarity to those which have lately occurred at Wolverhampton. At the former period I wrote some remarks for the public prints on the situation of the military using their own discretion—soldiers acting on their own judgment, without the direction of civil power, and from the extraordinary proceedings at that time, with a combination of opinion of civil and military authority. I ever said it would prove the example for future trouble and the expense of public inquiry. The law was laid down at Bristol by one of our first magistrates, the Lord Chief Justice, affirming that the soldier had the right, in common with every other citizen, to use his own discretion, and it was his duty so to do in all tumults, and subdue the same without the immediate directions of the civil authority.

The general officer commanding, agreeing in the same opinion, gave his orders accordingly; and we have now before us the consequences of such a measure, the discretion then given being now complained of as indiscretion, and thus the soldier is placed in a situation to expose him to censure and punishment. Authority is given him which he nas not discrimination to exercise, and he naturally feels a sanguine spirit in the execution of his duty, which leads him to excess. In the former observations I offered for insertion in your valuable paper, as coming from an old officer of rank and long experience in such important duties, the variety of circumstances under my notice as to the movements of the troops under my command, and the fulfilment of the orders of the civil power.

The riots in London, in the year 1780, gave me in the first instance an insight into those essential duties. In those tumults a soldier was never allowed to use his sword or fire his carbine without the positive directions of the magistrate then present, and who at that period was mounted on horseback, wherever his presence was required, attended by the military officer commanding, ready to receive and enforce his orders. At every other tumult I have been present at in various parts of the kingdom, and of the most alarming and serious nature, I have witnessed the same regulations with regard to the civil power, and its good example producing the most salutary effects. But when we find magistrates standing in balconies and at windows reading the Riot Act, and not attending the troops in person at the moment to give the directions to use their arms, and following them in the pursuit, how, can that magistrate judge of the proper time for the soldier to desist from the execution of his duty, when out of his reach and sight? The cessation of firing and sheathing the sword is the important moment of discretionary power, and who can be so proper a judge as the person in whose hands the authority is placed? Having so far ventured my sentiments on the military duties, I shall make some remarks on what I conceive necessary for the suppression of tumults before the troops are called in for their assistance, which should never take place but in the last extremity. That the civil power should put in force such arrangements of embodying well-selected citizens as constables who can be depended on, and in number according to the appearance of the mob assembled or likely to assemble (for I must here observe there never was a riot contemplated) unknown to the civil authorities; and from that circumstance there can be no excuse for the want of preparation to check it. The Mayor of the town where the disturbance takes place must necessarily convene a meeting of magistrates for the arrangements of this measure, their respective duties being pointed out to the police, and also their disposal in different parties or divisions. This being similar to military organization, it would be attended with tenfold effect to that of the loose and deranged manner, as is generally the case; it would also show the assembling tribe what they have to expect if a breach of the peace was to take place. Ninety and nine times out of a hundred it would deter the people from excess, and crush the evil in the bud. In the riots at Nottingham, and in all the disturbed districts in that neighbourhood, at the memorable period of the Luddites in the year 1812, the foregoing arrangements were so admirably observed under the directions of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, and so ably put into execution by every magistrate under him, that though a strong military force was at hand, they were never called on to act but in cases of extreme violence. Such was the unremitting vigilance of their efforts as to break up an organized system of destruction in the country, which never showed itself on any former occasion, and which meritorious exertions should remain an example for future events of the same description to be guided by

A GENERAL OFFICER.

Times, June 12.]

A correspondent, under his proper signature of "a General Officer," has made some sensible and humane observations on the imperfect manner in which the duties of the civil and military power in cases of riot are at present regulated. Nothing can be more true or reasonable than that of a soldier, like every other subject, should have a right to defend himself when wantonly attacked, and to repel violence by force. The practical exercise of such a right ought nevertheless to be strictly attended to. A soldier is assaulted by sticks or stones, and if he repels the aggression, it must be by the use of weapons, the employment of which, when resorted to at all, it is extremely difficult for the highest degree of skill or temper to reconcile with the preservation of human life. On one side, therefore, the troops, if forbidden to defend themselves, may be murdered—on the other, if that prohibition be removed, the power of life and death over their fellow-subjects is placed in the hands of ignorant and excitable men, unused on other, or almost any, occasions, to act for themselves, or to exert the slightest atom of free agency in the most trifling instance. While the army remains the only power in this country which can be relied upon for the suppression of tumult, there is but one approximation towards a cure for the above embarrassing dilemma,—that is, a return to the wholesome practice of the old English magistrates, who were used invariably to put themselves at the head of the troops, to share whatever risks and injuries the latter were exposed to—to issue their orders to the officers commanding—at what moment to employ actual force against a mob—how far to continue it, and when to desist; thus limiting the exercise of discretionary power to those in whom the law reposed its confidence—to wit, the civil magistracy of the realm. The magistrate, as is justly observed by our gallant old correspondent, ought not to content himself with ordinary execution from the balcony or the hall door of an inn; he ought to be *upon the spot* where the military were assembled, to prevent, at the peril of all transgressors, any recourse to fire—arms or sabre, but on his own express and full authority—to treat the soldiers as his instruments, and to take upon himself the whole responsibility of the acts which he enjoined, and of their consequences. It is barbarous, as well towards the troops as towards the community, to invest them with a discretionary power for which they are unfit, and then, as mostly happens, to raise a clamour against them for using it to the best of their judgment. In the recent case of Wolverhampton, it appears from all the evidence which has yet transpired, that the Dragoon Guards were more sinned against than sinning; and whatever may be thought of the previous want of preparation on the part of the magistrates, or the not more blameable than contemptible want of an efficient constabulary force within the town before the riots had advanced to the point at which a recourse to the troops became indispensable, the conduct of both officers and men, when they *did* act, was marked by a temper and forbearance the most honourable, under the most savage provocation.

Upon a matter in some respects, though not very closely, connected with this of the employment of troops against the multitude, we have, with all deference to the higher military authorities, and with a full persuasion of their habitual solicitude for the public satisfaction and comfort—we have to suggest that such of the Guards, Cavalry and Infantry, as are accustomed to walk about the streets of the metropolis with side arms, should, when off duty, be ordered to leave them in their barracks. The Coldstream Guards, we are told (but without vouching for the fact), have already, by command of their Colonel, adopted the better practice of moving about town unarmed, and we are convinced that an extension of that rule of the entire army, while it rendered the troops less objects of invidious remark, would neither tend to relax their discipline, nor (still less) to endanger their safety. If it did either, we should be the last to recommend it. But to return to the subject with which we started—namely, the suppression of riotous mobs—it appears to us, that in order to improve the respect of the populace for the civil power, an efficient police ought everywhere throughout the United Kingdom to be established, on principles as nearly as might be similar to those on which the organization and direction of the Metropolitan Police west of Temple-bar have been framed. The outcry raised against Sir R. Peel's Police Bill by the patrons of our "ancient and revered "watchmen" afforded strong circumstantial evidence in favour of the right hon. baronet's proposal; and every day's experience since has confirmed the most favourable anticipations of its value as a protection to individual life and property, and to the public peace. The army need, then, in scarcely a single instance to be brought into collision with the people,—*Ibid.*

STEAM-BOAT ACCIDENT—FOUR LIVES LOST.

On Wednesday night, about half-past 10 o'clock, a wherry with six persons, besides a waterman, was capsized off the West-India Dock entrance at Limehouse-hole, owing to the agitation of the water from the steamers passing, and four persons were drowned. It appears that the waterman, a very skilful young man, was returning to London with six members of his family, three men and three women, and had proceeded in safety as far as the dock entrance, when four steamers passed in rapid succession at full speed, and caused a very great swell in the water. Poet, the waterman, endeavoured to get out of the way of the swell, but in vain, his boat filled with water and sank. The passengers screamed aloud for assistance, and several boats put off, but they only succeeded in saving three of the party, Poet, William Mills, and his wife, who were conveyed to the Horn and Checkers public-house, in Limehouse, in a most exhausted state. A medical gentleman promptly attended and succeeded in restoring animation, after which they were put to bed.

Yesterday Mr, Broderip, magistrate of the Thames Police-Office, directed Evans, the principal surveyor, to make the proper inquiries, and endeavour to bring the guilty parties to justice. Four accidents, two of which had been attended with the loss of life, had he said, occurred since Sunday last through the rapidity of the steamers.

Galloway, a Thames-police surveyor, said, he was on duty off Limehouse on Wednesday night. He saw the Diamond, and three other steamers, the names of which he could not discern, pass by him at a very rapid rate; in fact, they appeared to be going at full speed. A few minutes afterwards he heard the shrieks of several persons, and a man named William Mills, an excavator, in a ship's boat belonging to a pilot, who had just picked them up. He assisted them ashore to the public-house. The wife of Mills had been taken ashore just before them. The parties drowned were near relations of the waterman, and two married couples, who had not been long united. It was subsequently stated that the body of German named Messerer, who was drowned on Monday night, while returning from Green which with his friends in a boat, which was capsized by the steamers, had been just picked up off Wapping New Stairs.

Mr. Broderip ordered that immediate information should be forwarded to the coroner, who, he had no doubt, would institute a full investigation into the circumstances.

A wherry, containing three persons, was capsized by a steamer (which went right over the boat), on Tuesday night, off Shadwell, but very fortunately the parties happened to be good swimmers, and managed to keep themselves up until assistance arrived, and were taken ashore. The steamer (generally engaged in towing), which had been conveying passengers to and from Greenwich, went on as if nothing had happened. —*Ibid.*

CONSISTORY COURT.

Sergeant v. Sergeant.—The arguments in this case, which have occupied three days, were concluded on Wednesday. It was a suit promoted by Captain James Sergeant, of the 13th Light Dragoons, against his wife, Harriet Sergeant, for a divorce, on the ground of adultery. The wife gave in a libel denying the charge, and recriminated upon her husband. The facts have already appeared in our paper.—Dr. Lushington gave judgment. The parties in the case were married in 1825, and lived together till Mr. Sergeant went to India in 1829. In 1833, on his return from India, in consequence of information he had received, he instituted a suit for a separation by reason of adultery, with which he charged her. In the libel she was charged with violating the marriage-bed with many persons. There was no lack of evidence to prove, to the satisfaction of the Court, the guilty of the wife: he would therefore proceed to the second branch of the case. The learned Judge then detailed the particulars of the case of Mr. Sergeant having been entrapped to enter a brothel by his wife, in order that he might be discovered there by her emissaries, which are already well known to the public, in consequence of the recent trial at law on the subject; and laid it down, that though usually it was a rule of the Court that entering a brothel was *primâ facie* evidence of adultery, yet that, in this instance, the circumstances would not bear out such an interpretation, and he would therefore pronounce a decree for a divorce as prayed, but without costs.—*Examiner, June* 28.

An Apothecary's Bill.—In a case tried in the Dublin Court of Common Pleas last Monday an action was brought by an apothecary for medicines furnished, and professional services rendered to, an aged gentleman of 93; the bill was the object of much amusement. The bill of particulars for three years' attendance amounted to 4,707l. 15s. 3d.; for one of the years alone it was 3,599l. 15s. 3d.; and one of the months it reached the enormous amount of 485l. 19s. 5d., or an average quactity of physic, &c. daily, of about *sixteen pounds sterling in value*; as many as eight enemas were charged for in one day; the number of visits in the bill was 1,703; the jury found for the plantiff, 800l. One of the curious facts elicited on the trial, was the statement made by a Mr. Lusack, who described himself as having attended one of the Dublin hospitals (Stevens's) for twenty two years, and who never yet read an apothecary's bill in his life.—*Ibid.*

MISCELLANEA.

A distinguished native of India, Prince Jamehoodleen, has arrived in London from Bengal, with the consent of the Bengal Government. He visited the India-house yesterday in the course of the morning. He is one of the sons of Tippoo Sultaun, who were given as hostages to Lord Cornwallis in 1792. The objects of his visitare, we understand, the improvement of his health and a desire to see England. He speaks English fluently, and is stated to recollect the Duke of Wellington when in Mysore. It is easy to trace a resemblance in his appearance to the portraits of Tippoo, his father.—*Ibid.*

Mrs. Long Wellesley has just commenced an action against Mr. Long Wellesley for adultery: our readers know that she claims to be his wife. It seems that on his refusal to receive her into his house, and his positive declaration before the Court that she was not his wife, the Lady being informed of the grounds of his refusal, and having learned that he kept a mistress in their house made her complaint to the Court, in consequence of which, Mr. Wellesley was summoned and appeared before the Judge, who is charged with the management of his affairs.—*—Brussels Paper.*

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